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WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS: ...showers. Temp. 12-8 (54-47). Tomorrow, ...oler. Yesterday's temp. 12-10 (54-50). ... Variable. Temp. 11-6 (52-43). To... Variable-Showers. Yesterday's temp. ...5). CHANNEL: Moderate-Rough. ROME: ...Temp. 15-10 (65-50). NEW YORK: ...Temp. 15-10 (65-50). Yesterday's temp ...(61).
...DITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

38,253 * * PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1973 Established 1887



United Press International.

Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips at the altar during their wedding ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

...nne, Phillips Wed, Half Billion Watch on TV

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP).—Princess Anne and Capt. Mark ...illips were married today, and tens of thousands of London-...besieged Buckingham Palace, chanting "We want the bride." ...Scotland Yard estimated the crowds at 45,000. But court ...ials said that at least that number jammed the broad ...ues in front of the palace to cheer the princess and her ...band after the marriage ceremony in Westminster Abbey, ...that another 30,000 lined the wedding route.

...Anne waved from the palace balcony and smiled affection-...y at Capt. Phillips as they basked in a wave of cheers and ...ts. They came back a few minutes later for another bow.

The televised royal wedding was witnessed by hundreds of ...sands—but only a few saw Anne's full face when she said ...ill."

...TV cameras were dotted amid the scarlet and gold trappings ...he abbey, but none was allowed a full-face view of the couple ...hey exchanged their vows. The television audience around ...world was estimated at 500 million.

...The crowds that lined the sunlit wedding route between ...ckingham Palace and the 900-year-old abbey cheered wildly ...what they clearly regarded as a royal love match.

...The 23-year-old princess, fourth in line for the British ...ne, seemed to tremble slightly as her husband slipped a ...wedding ring onto her finger.

...The ring was made from a nugget of gold mined in Wales—...same nugget used for the wedding rings of Queen Elizabeth ...her sister, Princess Margaret.

...Among the few who saw the bride's face during the cere-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)



United Press International.

Newlyweds leaving the abbey after their marriage.

Prisoner Exchange to Start Today

...srael, Egypt Agree on Implementing Truce

...AVIV, Nov. 14 (UPI).—...nd Egypt agreed to put ...ur-day-old cease-fire into ...oday, with Israel turning ... checkpoints on the Suez-...ad to the United Nations ...nd beginning a prisoner-...exchange with Cairo to-

...greement was worked out ... Gen. Aharon Yariv, Pre-...olda Meir's special assis-...nd Lt. Gen. Mohammed Gamasy at kilometer 101 on the Suez-Cairo highway.

Maj. Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo, chief of the UN forces, said the first wounded prisoners would be flown in International Red Cross planes directly to Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Encircled Army

Gen. Siilasvuo said that supplies of food, water and medicine would then begin moving down the highway to Cairo's encircled Third Army on the east bank of the Suez Canal and to Suez City, also cut off by Israeli troops.

The evacuation of the wounded from the trapped Third Army and Suez City will begin Friday morning.

Gen. Yariv and Gen. Gamasy worked out the agreement during a three-hour meeting in the same tent where they signed the six-point truce formula Sunday. The formula was negotiated and drafted by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger during his visit to Cairo last week.

Gen. Siilasvuo said that the agreement covered points three, four, five and six of the Kissinger document.

Those points refer to the supplying of Suez City and evacuation of its wounded, the free movement of non-military supplies to the east bank of the canal, the turning over of Israeli checkpoints to UN forces and inspection of convoys by Israeli officers and the exchange of prisoners.

Still unsettled is Point 2 of the truce accord. This states that discussions will begin immediately "to settle the question of the return to the Oct. 22 positions."

Israel has maintained that the positions held by the belligerents on Oct. 22, when the first cease-fire was to take effect, are unknown and "imaginary." It refuses to move its forces to any such line.

Following the agreement, Gen. Yariv walked from the tent smiling broadly and was embraced by exuberant Israeli soldiers standing by. He took a long drink from a bottle of scotch.

"I think they [the Israeli government] will not be disappointed," he said.

The Egyptians displayed no emotion.

The Israeli Army announced later that the Israeli and Egyptian generals had agreed that the exchange of both wounded and non-wounded prisoners would begin tomorrow morning and would continue for a week in both directions.

The army said that Gen. Yariv received what it described as "a complete list" of 238 Israeli prisoners—including 45 wounded—held by the Egyptians. The previous partial list contained 113 names.

An army spokesman said earlier this week that Israel has given the Red Cross 8,394 names of Arab prisoners held by Israel. Of those, 400 are reported wounded.

During the meeting with Gen. Gamasy, Gen. Yariv left the tent several times, leaping over a rope barrier and sprinting to his own tent 25 yards away to communicate with the Israeli general staff.

Before the agreement, UN troops at kilometer 119, on the highway near Suez City, tried to set up a blue UN flag at a site just off the two-lane roadway, but were prevented by Israeli soldiers.

A UN spokesman said after the meeting that the dispute had been resolved. He said that the UN post would remain at kilometer 119, and that a third UN post would be established elsewhere along the road.

Control of the road was the main obstacle that delayed implementation of the Kissinger truce formula.

The Egyptians had demanded

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

...., China Ready to Expand ...s as Kissinger Trip Ends

By Bernard Gwertzman

...TO, Nov. 14 (NYT).—...ry of State Henry A. Kis-...left China today after ... a joint communiqué ...seemed to move Washing-...d Peking another step ...o the establishment of full ...tic relations.

...e language worked out by ...singer and Premier Chou ...arly this morning in Pe-...e two sides appeared to ...arrowed the gap on the ... issue of the Nationalist ...ent on Taiwan—the main ... up to now to the com-...rmalization of relations ... the former antagonists. ...ding to the 700-word ...nt, the Chinese now be-...at there can be full diplo-...ies once there is a con-...n of "the principle of one ... by the United States.

Definite Movement

Chinese assertion will ...o be worked out through ...tions, American officials ...t it seemed so close to the ...sition of not challenging ...s view that there "is but ...na" that a senior Amer-...ficial said here—shortly ...Mr. Kissinger arrived for ...ith Japanese leaders—that ...was now hope for "a ... movement to normaliza-

...communiqué was issued ...ening by Mr. Kissinger's ...in Tokyo, and simulta-... in Peking and Wash-

...Kissinger's Air Force jet ...en off at Peking's airport this morning by Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei for the final phase of the secretary's round-the-world trip which began last week in the Middle East and concludes on Friday with a stop in Seoul, South Korea, on the way back to Washington.

American officials were clearly pleased with the way Mr. Kissinger's three-and-a-half days of talks in Peking went, even though there was no spectacular announcement in the communiqué. In February, during Mr. Kissinger's trip to China, it was decided to establish quasi-diplomatic liaison offices in Peking and Washington.

A senior official said that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Skylab Flight On Countdown

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Nov. 14 (AP).—The countdown began today for firing the Skylab-3 astronauts into orbit on Friday for a record 85-day space mission.

With the Saturn-1B rocket cleared for takeoff, the control center started the countdown clock early today by activating power-producing fuel cells in the Apollo ship that is to ferry the three astronauts to the orbiting Skylab space station.

The National Weather Service predicted favorable weather for Friday's scheduled launching time at 9:01 a.m. The forecast calls for partly cloudy skies, light winds and temperatures in the 70s.

Central Banks Allowed To Sell Gold Privately

Price Drops On Markets In Europe

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 14 (IHT).—The price of gold fell sharply today in nervous and uncertain reaction to the surprise news from Washington late last night that central banks can now sell gold on the private market.

The move is seen by some monetary specialists as the first small step taken by Washington to restoring the convertibility of the dollar.

In New York, Pierre A. Rinfret, economic adviser to President Nixon and former President Lyndon Johnson, noted that the United States "by a stroke of the pen" had in effect increased its gold assets by two-and-a-half times to $25 billion and sharply improved the value of the dollar. Mr. Rinfret added that the agreement meant the United States and European governments "now recognize that the true price of gold is $100 an ounce."

However, the major gold markets responded with the expected psychological reaction to the fear of huge government sales.

In Zurich, trading opened at $88 an ounce bid-$92 asked, and slipped to a low of $86-$89 before recovering to $90-$92 at the close. This was down from yesterday's close of $96.50-$97.50, a substantial drop for one day in the gold market.

The story was much the same in London, where the price for the metal, after hitting a low of $86, was set at $90 an ounce at the afternoon fixing, down $6.90 from yesterday.

Hectic early morning trade gave way to a calmer assessment of the news and as the volume of business slowed, the price recovered. Aiding this recovery was the realization that government sales of gold on the free market are not imminent.

Swiss Announcement

A spokesman for the Swiss National Bank announced that the bank has no plans to enter the market soon as a buyer or a seller. And a spokesman for the Bundesbank reported that the West German bank has no intention of starting "massive" gold sales and added that the bank will use its option to maintain orderly market conditions.

Although France was not among the European nations agreeing to the creation of the two-tier gold market, it has not violated the spirit of that agreement. However, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told reporters today that central banks should not only be free to sell gold, but should also have the right to buy it on the open market. "France," he said, "reserves her right to buy and sell gold."

The comment touched on what is a rather sensitive point as there appears to be no agreement on whether central banks do have the right to enter the private market as buyers.

Olivier Wormser, governor of the Bank of France, told a press conference here that he welcom-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



United Press International.

Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, announcing a 7-nation abolition of 2-tier gold market.

U.S. and Six European Nations Act

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—The United States and six European countries have terminated the five-year-old agreement that barred them from selling gold in the free market.

The termination was announced last night by Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, immediately upon his return from a weekend meeting of central bank officials at Basel, where the decision was made.

Mr. Burns said that the American interpretation of the dissolution of the agreement was that the United States could now sell gold in the free market from its official monetary stockpile, but that Washington had not decided "whether, when, in what amounts and in what way" the gold would be sold.

The possibility of the sale of gold by the United States and perhaps some other central banks could have the effect of driving down the free-market price, which has been as high as $125 an ounce and is just under $100 now.

$42.22 an Ounce

The official price of gold is $42.22 an ounce, but virtually no transactions among central banks have been made in gold since President Nixon severed the link between the dollar and gold in August, 1971.

The official price is the fixed level at which governments are allowed to buy and sell gold among themselves, while the free-market price applies to all other traders, such as industrial users.

A two-tier market will continue after last night's announcement, although the official market will probably still have few, if any, transactions.

Mr. Burns said there was "no special explanation" as to why the 1968 agreement had been terminated at this moment. He did say, however, that the decision "does give the governments of the world a certain flexibility, which is of some importance, particularly at a time of floating exchange rates."

The original 1968 decision emerged from a gold "crisis" at that time. It was considered important before that year's accord to keep the official price and the free-market price at the same level and, as private demand for gold swelled, central banks had to sell the metal in mammoth amounts to prevent the free-market price from rising.

As the gold outflow swelled, the major central banks decided to stop selling. Gradually at first, and then later in large jumps, the free market price soared, making the official price virtually meaningless.

Industries Hurt

In the United States, the major sufferers from this development have been the jewelry and dentistry industries, which have strongly urged that the government start selling some of its stockpile to help hold down the price, which may now occur.

Mr. Burns said he was "con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

In Suit by Congressmen

Cox's Dismissal Was Illegal, Arbitrary, Federal Court Rules

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (IHT).—Federal Judge Gerhardt A. Gesell ruled today that the dismissal of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox by acting Attorney General Robert H. Bork was illegal, but stopped short of ordering Mr. Cox reinstated.

Judge Gesell said his finding was intended to fill "a pressing need to declare a rule of law that will give guidance for future conduct with regard to the Watergate inquiry."

The judge narrowly limited his ruling to cover only the actual firing of Mr. Cox by the acting attorney general on Oct. 20, which was done at President Nixon's order, making it clear that he did not mean it as a challenge to presidential authority.

Meanwhile, federal Judge John J. Sirica refused to accept additional, nonsubpoenaed recordings and documents relating to two missing Watergate tapes because "it would not be appropriate for the court to usurp the place of the special prosecutor and act as a clearing house for matters relevant to the grand jury's investigations." The President offered the additional material on Monday.

He added that the President was free at any time to make the Watergate tapes or any other recordings or documents public without prior court clearance.

Judge Gesell's ruling was based on the regulations set up by former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson, which stated that Mr Cox could be fired only for "extraordinary improprieties" while in office. He held that such regulations have the force of law and cannot be abolished except through full legal procedure.

The Justice Department conceded at a Friday hearing that the former prosecutor had committed no such improprieties, but was fired solely on the orders of President Nixon.

The ruling came on a suit brought by consumer advocate Ralph Nader and three Democratic members of Congress, Sen. Frank E. Moss of Utah, Rep. Bella S. Abzug, of New York, and Rep. Jerome R. Waldie, of California. Judge Gesell held last week that Mr. Nader did not have standing to sue but that the three members of Congress did.

Today, Judge Gesell ruled that the acts of firing Mr. Cox and abolishing his office were both arbitrary and unreasonable. But after a hearing during which it was made clear that Mr. Cox,

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

N.Y. Stocks Fall Sharply Again

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were driven sharply lower again today as fears about the impact of the energy crisis on U. S. industrial output swept the market place.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 21.15 points, making for a loss of 38.53 points so far this week. This follows a decline of 27 points for all of last week and a 52-point drop in the previous week.

Story on Page 9.

In White House Gatherings

Nixon Meeting Congressmen In Bid to Bolster Credibility

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (NYT).—President Nixon met for more than two hours last night with 15 Republican senators and apparently convinced most of them that he intended to tell everything that he knows about the Watergate and connected scandals.

The comments of the senators indicated that the meeting—part of a series designed to help bolster presidential credibility—had answered relatively few specific questions, and thus had fallen somewhat short of the goal stated by some White House officials: "clearing the air" with Congress.

Instead, according to the participants' accounts, Mr. Nixon devoted himself to convincing them that he would explain his actions in full and soliciting their advice on when and how he should seek to do so.

"It was more comments than questions," said Sen. William E. Brock 3d, Tenn. "The emphasis was primarily on the more fundamental question of how do we get this information to the courts, the Congress and especially the American people."

'Everyone' for Disclosure

The Senate minority leader, Hugh Scott, Pa., added: "Everyone in the room—everyone—agreed on the need for full disclosure."

Only a few hours before the meeting, the Senate Watergate committee voted to ask Mr. Nixon for a private meeting, the transcript of which would be made public at once. The President told his visitors at the White House that he had not decided to agree.

A number of the participants emphasized the President's seriousness of purpose.

Sen. Dewey Bartlett, Okla., said, for instance, that Mr. Nixon had promised full reports on the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



United Press International

HAPPY BIRTHDAY—President Nixon playing and singing as Mrs. Nixon clapped the tempo during a surprise appearance at a birthday party for Sen. Wallace Bennett of Utah.

Some Legal Issues Uncertain

Price of Gold Falls on European Markets

(Continued from Page 1)

ed the termination of the 1968 agreement. But, he added, it would be "senseless" for central banks to apply one article of the Bretton Woods agreement—barring member states from buying gold when the price is above the $42.22 par value—when other articles, calling for fixed parities and the convertibility of dollars into gold, have been suspended.

However, interviews with non-French officials and monetary experts revealed that their interpretation of the rules continues to bar central bank purchases of gold on the free market. The prevailing view was that legal experts may have to resolve the issue.

There is also disagreement about whether yesterday's announcement means that central banks *can now* exchange gold between themselves at the free market rate or whether they are obliged to value such transactions at the official—$42.22 an ounce—rate.

Government spokesmen would not elaborate on that point, but many bankers believe that the only significance to the end of the two-tier official-private market is that it allows central banks to evaluate their gold holdings at realistic free-market rates—thus freeing governments to use gold to settle their international obligations.

The question is important for the nine European nations whose currencies are floating in a joint band against the dollar. To settle the debts incurred in supporting their currencies against one another, the Nine had agreed to settle up, using gold, Special Drawing Rights and foreign exchange (mostly dollars) in the proportion of these assets to their own total central bank reserves.

France, for example, owes Germany money for the support the Bundesbank extended when the franc was under attack in September. With 44 percent of total French reserves in gold, France would have to repay 44 percent of its debt with gold. This has not yet been done and one of the sticking points is the question of what value will be put on the gold.

The right to sell gold on the private market at around $90 an ounce is of little interest to the Europeans because all they could get for their gold would be dollars—which, for the moment, since they are flooded with dollars, is not what they want.

Washington, at least in theory, stood ready to redeem dollars held by foreign central banks with gold until August, 1971, when it withdrew that guarantee. By selling gold on the free market today, the United States would be redeeming dollars and thus appears to be indicating a willingness to restore convertibility.

This issue has been one of the stumbling blocks to reforming the international monetary system and yesterday's announcement is seen in some quarters as opening the road for effective negotiations on this matter.

According to some bankers, introducing the real market price for gold in official sales is the first step on the road to establishing a value at which governments are willing to once again exchange the metal. And that is seen as opening the way for a more reasonable discussion on what role gold should play overall.

Britain Cuts Lighting, Heating In Effort to Conserve Energy

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP).—Britain dimmed its street lighting today and cut heating in public buildings in emergency moves to meet a threatened shortage of energy.

The government yesterday ordered the ban on lighting and a 10 percent cut in heating in all *public buildings and state-owned* industries today when it declared a state of national emergency. A number of users in the West End also turned out lights yesterday, a day early.

The action was taken to give the administration necessary powers to deal with a ban on overtime working by coal miners and workers in the electricity generating industry.

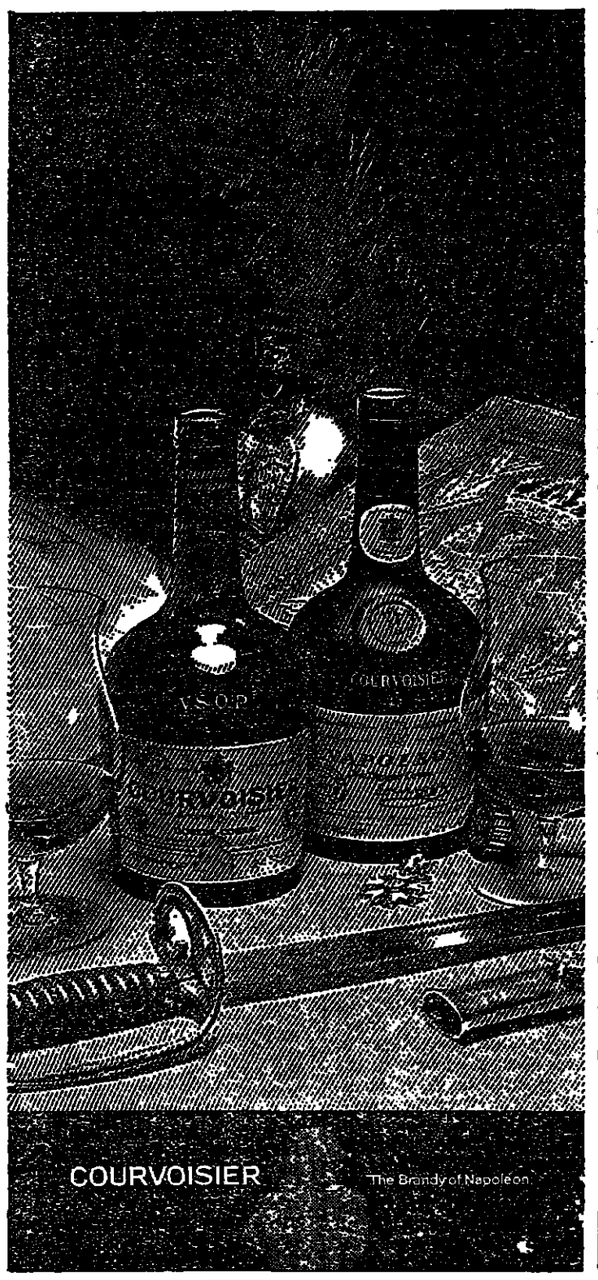
Infringement of the lighting and heating restrictions, a government spokesman said, would mean *maximum jail sentences of* three months, fines up to £100 or both.

Home Secretary Robert Carr charged yesterday in the House of Commons that the miners' ban on overtime was a direct attempt to exhaust the nation's coal stocks through diminished production.

In the coal and power industries, both state-owned, maintenance and repairs are normally carried out by men working on overtime during the early morning or at weekends. With the men's refusal to do overtime, such work has to be carried out during normal hours with a consequent drop in production.

The workers are protesting the government's anti-inflation curbs on pay raises. The Phase 3 limits of 7 percent during the next 12 months have blocked the much higher pay claims from the unions in both industries.

The lighting and heating restrictions also aimed at conserving the country's dwindling supplies of oil, hit by production cuts in the Arab countries and sharply higher prices.





United Press International.

SHAKING ON IT—Israeli Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv (left) shaking hands with Egypt's Lt. Gen. Mohammed Gamazy after a meeting yesterday with UN Emergency Force leaders at Kilometer 101 at which they agreed to implement the four-day-old cease-fire.

Prisoner Exchange to Start Today

Israel, Egypt Agree on Implementing Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

the road be turned into a UN supervised corridor for supplying the 20,000 men of the Third Army and the military and civilian Egyptians in Suez City.

Israel demanded the right to inspect the supplies bound for both the Third Army and Suez City before they reached the encircled town.

"I consider this a great achievement," Gen. Siilasvuo said of the agreement.

"Israeli personnel are to be withdrawn [from their checkpoints] before the implementation of the agreement," he said. However, Israeli troops will continue to man machine-gun positions off the road.

At the same time an Israeli Army spokesman reported some shooting on the Suez Canal front again today. He said that Egyptian forces opened small arms fire on Israeli tractors working on fortifications south of Ismailia at about 11 a.m. Israel returned the fire, the spokesman said.

Scattered exchanges also occurred in the Mount Hermon area, on the Syrian front, earlier this morning, the spokesman said.

Similar minor incidents were reported yesterday on both fronts.

Meanwhile, William J. Coughlin, of The Los Angeles Times, reported that there is no naval blockade at Bab-el-Mandeb, the entrance to the Red Sea.

Mr. Coughlin made his report after circling over the strait today in a chartered aircraft in clear weather. "Whatever Arab warships had been there were gone," he wrote.

The two Egyptian destroyers and the South Yemeni motor patrol boat which the Israelis, and the Arabs themselves, have said were blocking the 20-mile-wide entrance were not to be seen.

"The sea was empty for miles north and south of the Red Sea entrance," he wrote. "Nor was there any activity seen on Perim Island, the small South Yemeni island which guards the entrance to the Red Sea and where there are said to be shore batteries," he reported.

U.S. Airlift Ends

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP).—The United States will end its month-long emergency airlift to Israel tomorrow after delivering more than 22,000 tons of weapons and ammunition.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim announced today that no flights by U.S. transport planes to Israel are scheduled for tomorrow.

While Mr. Friedheim stopped short of declaring the airlift operation at an end, he indicated this is the case when he said, "It is our view that the emergency that required the airlift is over."

According to the Air Force, a total of about 570 missions by giant C5 transports and smaller C-141 cargo planes have hauled about 22,600 tons of war materiel from the United States since Oct. 14.

However, the end of the emergency airlift will not halt U.S. arms shipments to Israel.

Israeli and U.S. cargo ships already are carrying thousands of tons of military gear to Israel and Mr. Friedheim said that, for the future, "whatever goes will go by sea."

At the same time Mr. Friedheim said that the Soviet airlift and sealift of military equipment to Egypt and Syria are continuing.

Mr. Friedheim estimated earlier this week that the Russians had sent 100,000 tons of war supplies to Egypt and Syria.

U.S., Europe End 1968 Accord

Central Banks Are Freed on Gold Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

fident that none of the major central banks will buy gold in the foreseeable future—from the market or from each other."

The decision's impact on the general public will probably be slight, particularly in the United States where trading in gold is illegal. To the extent it may help, in an indirect way, to reduce speculation in currencies, it would make international transactions by traders, tourists and investors more certain and predictable.

Outright gold speculators abroad, as well as hoarders or people such as the French who traditionally view gold as an investment, may lose, but that of course will depend on what the free markets do.

Mostly because of tradition, there has been a psychological link between gold prices and weakness or strength in currencies, mainly the dollar, in the last few years. It is probable that recent gains by the dollar in trading against other major currencies created a good psychological climate for the decision announced last night—a decision that *most of the central banks* probably recognized as a further reduction in the monetary role of gold and another step toward making gold a commodity like any other metal.

Last night's communiqué was limited to one sentence:

"The governors of the central banks of Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States at the November meeting held in Basel, Switzerland, discussed the agreement with regard t official gold transactions reached in Washington on March 17, 1968, and decided that the agreement should be terminated."

France was not included. But it did not sign the original agreement, either, although it has abided by the 1968 accord and not sold or bought gold in the free market, as far as is officially known. France has always been a staunch supporter of retaining an important role for gold in the world monetary system.

By coincidence, Paul A. Volcker, under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, told a joint congressional subcommittee yesterday morning that the best way to bring about a reduced role for gold in a reformed monetary system—now being negotiated by 20 nations designated by the International Monetary Fund—would be to permit sales of gold by central banks on the free market. Mr. Volcker may have known of the decision that was announced last night, but he gave no clue of any such knowledge.

The United States has long favored this move but could not get the agreement of the other nations for it until now.

Mr. Burns said yesterday, with a smile: "It seemed to me we should either terminate it or stop talking about it."

He said, "Events have passed by the 1968 agreement," which, he added, "no longer has any relevance to the actual world," as the free-market price had moved far above the official price.

The United States gold stock is worth $11.5 billion at the recently unrealistic official price—and about $25.5 billion at the present market price, which fluctuates.

"Different governments and central bankers may and undoubtedly will have different interpretations" of the termination of the 1968 agreement, Mr. Burns said.

He stressed that last night's announcement does not change or affect U.S. law that prohibits Americans from selling gold, unless specifically allowed to do so for medical or industrial purposes.

The announcement "is not intended by the United States or by any of the other central banks to prejudice any ultimate decision concerning the role of gold" in a reformed international monetary system, he said.

Technically, the United States, according to Mr. Burns, will abide by a provision in the articles of the International Monetary Fund that prohibits government purchases of gold at a price above the official price and that prohibits sales at a price below the official one.

"Whether, when, in what amounts and in what way gold is to be sold by the United States are questions that will be resolved at a later time," Mr. Burns said.

Neither the United States nor any other major central bank intends to buy gold in the market, Mr. Burns said. Beyond that, however, he would not say how other central banks would interpret the termination of the 1968 agreement.

Treasury Secretary George Shultz, testifying before a House subcommittee on other matters, refused to comment today on whether or when the United States might sell any of its stockpile.

He said the United States had wanted the freedom to enter the open market for a long time, and moved at this point because "we found the time propitious." He did not elaborate.

Rome Detectives Say Severed Ear May Be Getty's

ROME, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Preliminary tests on a severed ear mailed to a Rome newspaper indicate it probably belongs to Paul Getty 3d, missing grandson of the oil millionaire, the head of Rome's detective squad said today.

"We can as yet only speak of probabilities, and there is no absolute certainty," Domenico Scali said. However, the preliminary tests also pointed to the fact that the ear was cut off a living person, Mr. Scali added. More tests are scheduled.

The ear was received on Saturday by the Rome daily Il Messaggero. It was mailed by people demanding a ransom of 2 billion lire ($3.4 million) for the return of the 17-year-old who disappeared here on July 10.

His grandfather refuses to pay a ransom, arguing that to do so would immediately expose his 14 other grandchildren to the risk of being kidnapped.

The tests have been complicated because the ear, though sent express through the mail, took 20 days to get to Rome from Naples, some 137 miles away.

Racial Attack On Mixed Couple Is Lie, Police Say

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. Nov. 14 (AP).—A black woman who told police that a gang of black attackers abducted her and her white husband and set him afire made up the story, authorities say.

"All this business about abduction and racial incidents was all fabrication," Broward County Sheriff Edward J. Stack said yesterday. "The couple isn't married. *The only thing she told* the truth about was that she drove the victim to the hospital."

Bryan Kempler, 33, was beaten and kicked in the head, bound with electrical cord, doused with a liquid and set afire, police said. He was listed in serious condition at a hospital.

Officers yesterday arrested Johnny Herald, 31, of Fort Lauderdale, on charges of aggravated assault.

Herald told police that he was drunk and he and Kempler argued about the quality of repair work the victim had done on two television sets, Mr. Stack said.

"He admits he got angry at Kempler, beat him up and tied him with electrical wire," the sheriff said. "We don't know who set the victim on fire, but we are sure there were several other people in the apartment.

"His girl friend apparently stood by and watched it all happen," he said.

Bar Unit Gets Panel To Study Agnew Case

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 14 (AP).—The Maryland Court of Appeals appointed a three-judge panel yesterday to hear a petition for disciplinary action against former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew by the State Bar Association.

The court gave Agnew's lawyer, Leon H. A. Pierson, 15 days to respond to the Bar Association petition charging Agnew with conduct unfit for a lawyer.

In Retaliation for Oil Embargo

Official Says U.S. Consider Halting Food Sales to Arab

ROME, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz indicated last night that the United States has considered halting food exports to Arab countries in *retaliation for their* oil embargo, but would probably refrain from such a measure.

Mr. Butz, at a news conference at the headquarters of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, said that in view of the Arab oil embargo "there is a feeling that the United States should stop food shipments to that area."

He added: "We have not done so yet."

A newsman asked whether the secretary meant to say that a ban on U.S. food exports to Arab states was being considered.

"I don't wish to comment on that," Mr. Butz replied.

In an interview afterward, the secretary pointed out that the volume of food sales to Arab states—mainly cereals—was small and that to halt them would have an "adverse effect." Besides, Mr. Butz remarked, the Soviet Union could easily make up for embargoed U.S. food shipments. Soviet cereal crops this year are reported to be plentiful.

International Stockpiling

At his news conference and in an earlier address to the current FAO conference, Mr. Butz gave qualified support to proposals for internationally concerted stockpiling of farm products to ensure a minimum of food security for the world.

"Our feeling is that we need international machinery to identify needs and establish general guidelines for individual nations," the secretary said. "We feel that continual management of such reserves should be left to individual nations, whether they be sellers or buyers."

Mr. Butz noted that some quarters in FAO, which is a specialized United Nations agency, were advocating management of food reserves by an international body. "We do not subscribe to this," the secretary declared.

He was referring to recommendations by Dr. Addeke H. Boerma, director general of the 130-member agency. The FAO chief has urged action to provide national stocks of cereals on a basis broad enough to tide countries over periods of crop failures and other natural disasters.

Mr. Butz contended that "the problem is not so much international control but encouraging production." The secretary said that it was a matter of controversy whether this may be achieved by state controls o markets "but I am convinced U.S. farmers wouldn't responded so eagerly as the in a system of fixed prices.

Small Output Rise

ROME, Nov. 14 (AP).—FAO reported today that on estimates "made only days ago," world food outpu between 3 and 4 percent year from the depressed of last year.

The FAO warned that figures, the first to supp general contention that the situation was improving, "highly tentative." It also that the increase did not the gains sought under th Second Development Decad

The gain was almost attributable to a sharp in ment in grain stocks in the Union, the FAO said.

Sisco in Paris To Explain U. Role in Middl

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP).—Sisco, Assistant Secretar State for Middle East, flew into Paris today to to the French government American role in the Middl conflict.

Mr. Sisco arrived in a U. Force plane from Brussels, he had briefed the Council North Atlantic Alliance o cease-fire along the Suez

Arriving at Orly Airport Sisco had an impromptu m in the VIP lounge with Mo med Hassan Zayyat, special selor of President Anwar of Egypt, who was leaving for Rabat.

Mr. Sisco went almost d to an evening meeting Quai d'Orsay office of Foreign Minister Michel Jo

The French government been sharply critical of the ican and Soviet roles Middle East war, and Mr. has accused the two super of trying to dominate the

President Georges Pom yesterday demanded that and other permanent mem the United Nations Security Council be given a ma peace-keeping process ind ed that otherwise the ce might break down "at a ment."

Mr. Sisco has visited Bonn and Brussels since the Middle East. He was fly to London tomorrow a last leg of his European to

U.S., China Ready to Expa Ties as Kissinger Trip End

(Continued from Page 1)

wording on the Taiwan issue was put into the communiqué by Premier Chou, and reflected his keen sense of "nuance." The official said that in coming months the United States would study the meaning of the apparent change or modification in the Chinese position.

There were other significant elements in the communiqué, the official said, besides the Taiwan development. These included:

● A willingness by the Chinese to engage in discussions in the future with the United States on broad ranges of international questions, enlarging upon their earlier agreement in the Shanghai communiqué, after President Nixon's visit to Peking in 1972, to discuss matters of mutual interest.

● The Shanghai communiqué in 1972 called on the two sides to stay in contact, and specifically provided for Mr. Kissinger's trips to Peking. The new communiqué goes beyond that, to include "frequent contact at authoritative levels" in Washington and Peking. The document said that this was "of particular importance" at this time, but did *not specify* why.

● The liaison offices in each capital would be widened in scope, presumably to include consular, trade and information services.

● Although not mentioned in the communiqué, the Chinese told the American officials that they were not opposed in principle to allowing American news organizations to open permanent bureaus in Peking. But they expressed concern about the reciprocal rights of Chinese newsmen in Washington, where journalists from Taiwan are already credited. American officials today they thought an acceptable solution could be ed out.

Mr. Kissinger, in completi sixth visit to China—a seri began in secret in July, had indicated in Peking a American desire to push as rapidly as possible wit "completion of the proces normalization, which began Mr. Nixon's visit.

But while in Peking, Am officials advised newsmen t expect any dramatic chan the current situation as the result of Mr. Kissinger's of talks. Their prediction accurate, since nothing ha happened affecting the re of the two sides.

Not Acceptable to Taiw

TAIPEI, Nov. 14 (UPI).— will not accept any agr Mr. Kissinger may reach Premier Chou or Chairman Tse-tung in Peking, a Ministry spokesman said

Belgian Gas Prices U

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14 (A Belgium raised gasoline pr 39 centimes (one U.S. cent) today to keep them in li those applied in other Eur countries, Willy Claes, min economic affairs, said.

Reprisals on Oil Weighed by EEC

STRASBOURG, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community's Parliament today called on the community to consider using economic threats to force Arab countries to lift their oil embargo against the Netherlands.

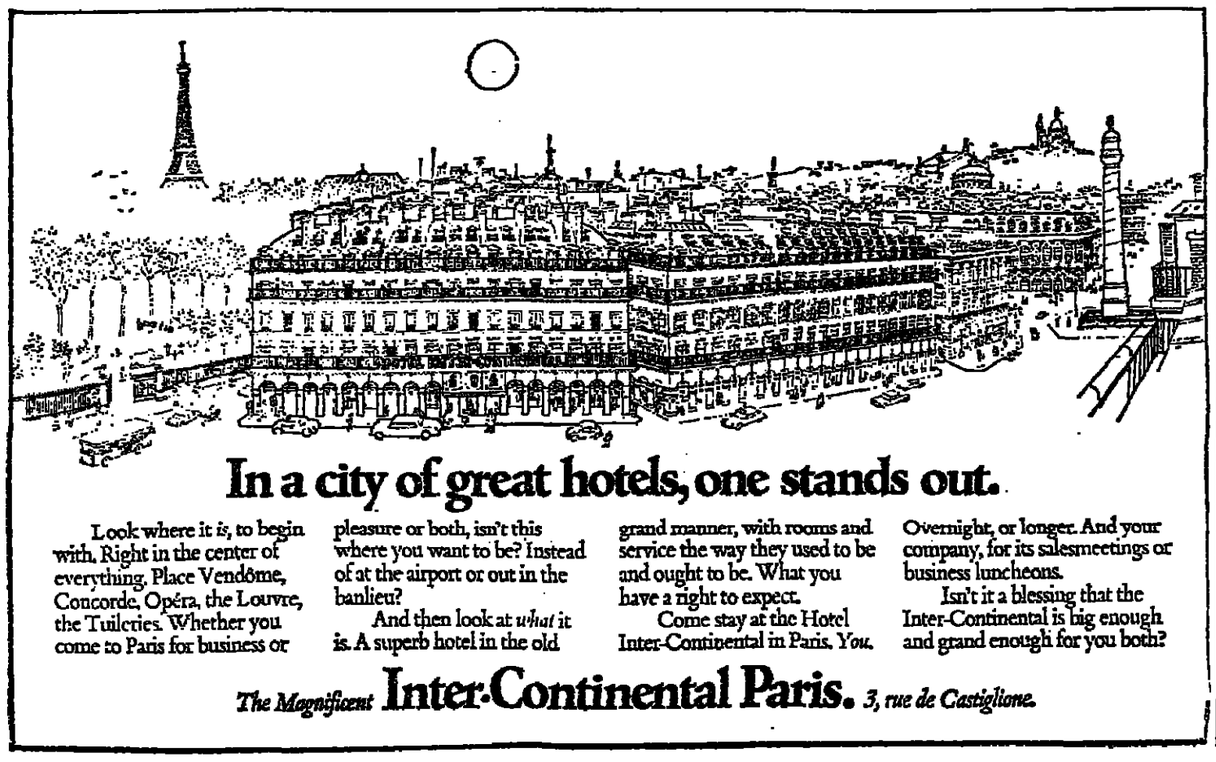
In a close vote early today the Parliament threw out an amendment from an English and Danish conservative group that would have wiped out the reference to economic retaliation against the Arabs.

Adopting a resolution that went considerably further than the nine-nation ministerial declaration on the Middle East a week ago, the Parliament called on member governments "not to rule out the possibility of taking economic countermeasures against third countries."

WEATHE

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	Fair
ATHENS	16	61	Fair
BEIRUT	21	70	Cloudy
BELGRADE	6	43	Rain
BERLIN	5	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy
CAIRO			Unavail.
CASABLANCA	23	74	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Fair
DUBLIN	8	47	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	50	Rain
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	74	Cloudy
LISBON	16	61	Cloudy
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy
MADRID	11	52	Fair
MILAN	7	45	Fog
MONTREAL	3	37	Cloudy
MOSCOW	-4	25	Cloudy
MUNICH	1	43	Rain
NEW YORK	13	56	Sunny
NICE	16	61	Cloudy
OSLO	-3	26	Fair
PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
PRAGUE	7	45	Cloudy
ROME	18	65	Cloudy
SOFIA	12	54	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-5	23	Cloudy
TEHRAN	18	65	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	22	72	Cloudy
TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
VENICE	18	50	Fair
VIENNA	6	43	Cloudy
WARSAW	4	39	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	13	56	Sunny
ZURICH	9	48	Rain

(Yesterday's Readings: U.S. C at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GM



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هكذا من الأصل

Embargo

U.S. Co[illegible]gress Receives Bill Requiring Sales [illegible]ndatory Allocation of Fuel

[illegible]HINGTON, Nov. 14 (IHT). [illegible] Senate overwhelmingly [illegible]and sent to the White [illegible]today legislation requiring [illegible]t Nixon to impose man- [illegible]allocation of all fuel prod-

[illegible]inal vote on a bill agreed [illegible] Senate-House conferees [illegible]to 3. It had also passed [illegible]use yesterday by an over- [illegible]ng margin.

[illegible]ned to insure that all sec- [illegible]f the country share the [illegible]rden equally, the bill went [illegible]ond those programs now [illegible]t which allocate propane, [illegible] oil, jet fuel, diesel fuel [illegible]rtain other distillates but [illegible]de oil or gasoline.

[illegible]measure required the Pres- [illegible]to implement mandatory [illegible]on within 30 days of the [illegible]nactment. The President [illegible]rected to give priority to [illegible]d services such as hospi- [illegible]tilities, mass transit, food [illegible]ion and mail delivery.

[illegible]orters of the legislation [illegible]d it would do nothing to [illegible]he energy crisis. "It only [illegible] the shortages as fairly [illegible]sible," according to Sen. [illegible]M. Jackson, D., Wash. Sen. Paul J. Fannin, R., [illegible]gued that "we are merely [illegible]g shortages around."

[illegible]e same time Sen. Jackson, [illegible] for Senate action on the [illegible]e emergency energy bill, said he hoped this legislation would be passed by the weekend.

"Time is of the essence," Sen. Jackson said in asking the senators to limit their amendments so the legislation can be approved this week.

"Every day we delay in settling the matter, the greater the shortfall," Sen. Jackson added.

While it will be at least three years before the controversial 789-mile Alaska pipeline can begin pumping oil from the North Slopes toward the nation's depleted fuel tanks, the emergency energy bill could cut fuel consumption by 25 percent within four weeks of enactment. A Senate vote of 80 to 5 sent the pipeline measure to President Nixon yesterday.

Among other things, the Jackson bill would direct President Nixon to implement rationing programs for scarce fuels, including gasoline and home heating oil.

In addition to rationing, the bill would lead to such energy-saving steps as reduced speed limits, lower thermostats and shorter school and business hours. In an effort to increase fuel supplies, the measure would allow the President to tap naval petroleum reserves and order oil and gas power plants to switch to coal.

While the Senate debates the various energy measures before it, the Senate Interior Committee headed by Sen. Jackson was expected to be working on a bill that would provide $20 billion for the long-range development of new energy sources.

Taken together, the legislation would give President Nixon virtually all of the authority he asked for last week in his energy address.

In other developments in the energy crisis:

● The White House repeated President Nixon's statement that gasoline rationing will be a last resort in the administration's efforts to cope with the energy crisis.

● The National Petroleum Council called for immediate rationing of gasoline and home heating oil as well as other energy conservation measures to avoid a serious blow to the U.S. economy.

● The nation moved a step closer to year-round daylight saving time as Senate and House committees yesterday approved bills authorizing winter daylight saving for the first time since World War II.

● Herbert Stein, chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, said in Bonn that a 15 percent cutback in nonindustrial use of energy would "pretty effectively" isolate American industry from the energy crisis. He told German businessmen at a luncheon that this could be done either by allowing prices to rise to encourage domestic fuel production and limit consumption, or by rationing.

Sisco in [illegible]
To Ex[illegible]
Role in [illegible]

[illegible]. Airline [illegible]d Guilty [illegible] Sex Bias

[illegible] Timothy S. Robinson

[illegible]HINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP), [illegible]eral judge here has found [illegible]est Airlines guilty of wide- [illegible] and long-standing dis- [illegible]tion against its stew- [illegible]s because of their sex.

[illegible]decision by District Judge [illegible]E. Robinson jr. could [illegible]rtroactive pay increases [illegible]to $250 a month for as [illegible]as 1,800 stewardesses on [illegible]est, the nation's seventh [illegible] airline. He said they [illegible]be paid as much as [illegible]men who do essentially [illegible]e job.

[illegible]neys for both sides said [illegible]ng was the broadest ever [illegible]down by a court in a [illegible]of such actions brought [illegible]airlines, which are among [illegible]gest private employers of [illegible]in the United States.

[illegible]attorneys said that Judge [illegible]n's decision could ul- [illegible]y affect regulations for [illegible]employees of all U.S. air-

[illegible]example, Judge Robinson [illegible]several specific Northwest [illegible]ons aimed at women in [illegible]n of the Civil Rights Act. [illegible]ich regulations are a plan [illegible]odic weight checks on [illegible]employees only, and a rule [illegible]en flight attendants may [illegible]eyeglasses, while women [illegible]ttendants are required to [illegible]ontact lenses.

[illegible] regulations are standard [illegible]eral other airlines in the [illegible] States, the lawyers said.

[illegible]ruling came in a suit filed [illegible]stewardesses in July, 1970. [illegible]hen, it has been ruled a [illegible]action on behalf of all [illegible]est stewardesses.

[illegible] stewardesses contended [illegible]e airline purposely named [illegible]en to the higher-paying [illegible]purser, while they perform- [illegible]e same duties as stew- [illegible]s.

[illegible]r the last union contract [illegible]he airlines, pursers receive [illegible]ting basic pay of $665 a [illegible] their first year, and $940 [illegible] end of 6 1/2 years. Stew- [illegible]s are paid a monthly basic [illegible] of $505 when they are hir- [illegible]d reach a top salary of [illegible] the end of nine years.

[illegible]e Robinson ruled that the [illegible] rate for pursers represent- [illegible]willful violation" of federal [illegible]ay and civil rights laws.

[illegible] job of purser and the job [illegible]ardess require equal skill, [illegible] and responsibility and are [illegible]ned under similar working [illegible]ons," he said.

[illegible] said the discrimination [illegible]t women existed in hiring, [illegible]ion and working assign- [illegible] as well as in base pay.

[illegible]rding to Judge Robinson's [illegible]e opinion, delivered late [illegible]y, the company said it pre- [illegible]men as pursers because [illegible]eved "males could more [illegible]tely perform the super- [illegible]and conducting job."



United Press International

Bullet-shattered window in Dearborn service station, hit during labor-problem battle.

Ford Worker Shot, Union Aide Held

UAW Plans 'Ministrikes' Over GM Pact

From Wire Dispatches

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—The United Auto Workers union said today it would call "ministrikes" instead of a national walkout if bargaining at General Motors Corp. fails to bring a national contract by Monday's strike deadline.

The strategy earned the "overwhelming" support of the UAW's GM council, UAW president Leonard Woodcock said. He said it was recommended in a meeting of the UAW international executive board.

The decision came after the board directed its Ford bargaining committee to renegotiate with Ford Motor Co. an overtime provision which drew fire and then rerjection from skilled workers.

The Ford agreement was passed by the majority of the UAW's 185,000 Ford workers and the board ruled the agreement will stand.

Mr. Woodcock said it is the union's intention "to continue bargaining in order to reach an agreement on the national level" at GM if the deadline passes without a settlement. The union represents 415,000 GM workers.

A ministrike is a walkout at a plant on local issues set for a specific number of days. Such strikes can be rotated from plant to plant to disrupt production.

Mr. Woodcock told reporters he was hopeful a GM settlement could be reached by Monday, but conceded "We are a long, long way apart."

In Dearborn, a Ford worker was shot and wounded yesterday in what police say was an argument over the UAW's tentative contract agreement with Ford.

A UAW official was arrested at his Detroit home after Dearborn officers asked that he be picked up for investigation of attempted murder, Dearborn police said.

Three other men were being sought in the shooting of William Harrell, 27, a skilled millwright at the Ford plant here, police said. Mr. Harrell was reported in good condition with a superficial wound.

The official, whom police identified as David L. Mundy, 38, the chairman of the UAW bargaining unit of Local 600, representing 5,900 workers at the Flat Rock casting plant, appeared before Detroit Recorder's Court Judge James del Rio and was released in custody of his attorney, police said.

The UAW announced yesterday that its skilled tradesmen had refused to ratify the tentative agreement. It was the first refusal to ratify a contract by rank-and-file members in UAW history. Although the 28,000 skilled tradesmen did not ratify it, a majority of the 185,000 production workers approved.

The union announced that skilled tradesmen around the country had rejected the contract by a vote of 20,079 to 5,943 while production workers had ratified it by a margin of 105,843 to 38,634.

The skilled workers objected to a clause that would allow Ford to fill overtime jobs with unskilled workers if skilled workers declined the overtime.

Heavily Against President

Capitol Hill Deluged With Watergate Mail

By William L. Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP).—The dismissal of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox and the subsequent confusion over the security of the Watergate tapes have stimulated an estimated million or more Americans into an unprecedented outpouring of public opinion through the mails and telegrams.

In the 24 days since Mr. Cox was fired and Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and his deputy, William D. Ruckelshaus, quit in protest, more than 400,000 paid public opinion telegrams have been received at Capitol Hill offices, the White House and various prosecuting agencies.

Moreover, an even larger number of letters has descended on congressional offices, prompting one senator to observe, "This is the biggest demonstration of protest this town has ever seen."

The flood of messages has receded slightly in the last week, however, and some recipients of the greatest bulk of letters reported a gradual—if modest—upswing in favor of Mr. Nixon.

Counting telegrams only, a Western Union official said the volume of messages far outstripped previous records set during the 1951 espionage trials of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and during the My Lai massacre trial of Lt. William Calley.

Mostly Critical

The vast majority of opinion messages sent here during the last three weeks, according to a Washington Post survey, either advocated the impeachment of President Nixon or otherwise expressed criticism of his administration.

The White House, which has declined to release a statistical accounting of the public reaction to Mr. Cox's firing, said the President's Nov. 5 message on the energy crisis and his televised comments on the handling of Watergate resulted in a distinct trend of favorable public reaction.

Predictably, the largest number of impeachment demands have been received by nationally known Democratic and liberal Republican senators and congressmen and by the committees that are considering 11 impeachment resolutions or are investigating the alleged misdeeds of the Nixon administration.

For example, letters are pouring into the offices of the House Judiciary Committee at the rate of 5,000 to 6,000 a day and are running better than 35 to 1 in favor of impeachment.

By the end of last week the committee had tallied 76,834 persons favoring impeachment and 2,168 against impeachment and favoring Mr. Nixon. Depending on the daily developments of the controversial tapes issue, the committee's mail has ranged from a low of 5,000 to as many as 17,000 letters a day, according to an aide.

Oct. 22 'Massacre'

Since Oct. 22, when Mr. Cox was fired and Mr. Richardson and Mr. Ruckelshaus resigned, the Senate Watergate committee has received 32,316 telegrams and letters, 19,392 of which urged impeachment of Mr. Nixon, a committee official said.

Only 2,063 of the public opinion messages expressed support of the President's Watergate position, with the remainder addressing issues not related to Mr. Nixon's position, a staff member said yesterday.

The special prosecutor's office has received about 8,000 telegrams and letters, of which only about 50 opposed Mr. Cox's insistence that the White House tapes be turned over for presentation to a grand jury, according to a spokesman.

Common characteristics of the telegrams sent to Capitol Hill were brevity and bitterness, the former trait resulting apparently from Western Union's 15-word limit for a $2 public opinion telegram.

'Cool It,' Goldwater Says to Calls For Nixon to Quit. Be Impeached

CENTURY CITY, Calif., Nov. 14.—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., called on America yesterday to "cool it" in regard to talk that President Nixon should resign or be impeached.

"There is no way he can be impeached and there is no sensible reason for him to resign—he's not guilty of anything," the 1964 GOP presidential nominee said at a news conference here.

Sen. Goldwater said that resignation is "up to the man himself" and that "getting two-thirds of the Senate to vote for impeachment [conviction] would be impossible."

Mr. Nixon's term has three years to run, he said, and "we're going to have to live with him."

Indication Is Seen

The senator said that Mr. Nixon's recent energy crisis speech, at the end of which he denied any guilt in the Watergate affair and said he would not resign, "indicated he is a leader."

Sen. Goldwater emphasized that while he has been "very critical" of Mr. Nixon's actions at times, "I've always supported the President."

He compared the current unpopularity of Mr. Nixon in some quarters with that which Harry S Truman faced while he was in the White House and said that Mr. Truman was "probably the best President we've had this century."

Sen. Goldwater made his remarks after delivering an address on air power to 1,500 delegates to the convention of the National Association of Independent Insurers.

© Los Angeles Times

In Meetings With Congressmen

Nixon Is Striving to Bolster His Credibility

(Continued from Page 1)

International Telephone and Telegraph case, on the dairy-price case and on his property acquisitions. Sen. Pete V. Domenici, N.M., remarked that he left the meeting convinced that the President was "not going to stand on evidentiary technicalities."

Sen. Domenici pressed Mr. Nixon for verification of reports earlier in the day about the tape recording of a conversation between the President and John W. Dean 3d, the ousted White House counsel, on March 21.

Republican congressional sources had quoted Gen. Alexander M. Haig, the White House chief of staff, as stating that Mr. Nixon could be heard on the tape exclaiming, "Oh, My God!" when Dean told him of the cover-up—thereby buttressing Mr. Nixon's frequent assertions that he had not previously known, of it.

The President reportedly confirmed Gen. Haig's account.

Brooke Urges Resignation

Sen. Edward W. Brooke, Mass., reported that he had repeated to Mr. Nixon his view that he should resign. He described Mr. Nixon's response as "very gracious." The President said, according to Sen. Brooke, that resignation "would be the easy way out and he was not going to take it."

Sen. Brooke also said that another senator, whom he did not name, had suggested to Mr. Nixon that he "volunteer to undergo an impeachment inquiry to clear the air," but that the President rejected that idea as well.

Asked whether he thought, after sitting through the meeting, that the President could ever recover politically, Sen. Brooke responded:

"It would take almost a miracle to do so, but he's done miracles before. Maybe he can do so again."

Sen. James L. Buckley, N.Y., described the session as "extremely useful, extremely constructive, very much a step in the right direction."

President Nixon promised anew today that he would "start very soon with full disclosure of the facts." Mr. Nixon met with 75 Republican House members gathered in the State Dining Room.

According to one of those present, Rep. Hamilton Fish jr., N.Y., the President also "drew a cheer" when he vowed again that he would not resign.

Rep. Lamar Baker, Tenn., said Mr. Nixon's pledge for a full disclosure "is good news for us."

Rep. George A. Goodling, Pa., said the President was "very forthright" and "told us some of the things we needed to know."

Rep. Albert H. Quie, Minn., said that Mr. Nixon provided answers that "were satisfactory." He said Mr. Nixon eventually will make his case in meetings with the press, editors, commentators and on television once federal Judge John J. Sirica finished the court requirements in the case.

Cox's Dismissal Was Illegal, Arbitrary, Federal Court Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

who had returned to his position at Harvard Law School, had no desire to be reinstated, he made his order a simple declaratory judgment.

In doing so, he rejected Justice Department arguments that the case was made moot by Mr. Cox's refusal to take the job back.

Judge Gesell held that "this view of the matter is more academic than realistic and fails to recognize the insistent demand for some degree of certainty with regard to these distressing events which have engendered considerable public distrust of government."

However, Judge Gesell also rejected arguments by the members of Congress that Mr. Cox's firing violated an agreement Mr. Richardson had made with the Senate at the time of his confirmation as attorney general, about the total independence of the special prosecutor.

Mr. Richardson resigned rather than obey a presidential order to fire Mr. Cox. So did William D. Ruckelshaus, the deputy attorney general.

Reply to Nixon

In the tapes matter, following a meeting with 75 Republican congressmen today, Mr. Nixon said that he would make the tapes and other White House material public, with Judge Sirica's approval.

Replying to this, the judge said, "If the President thinks it advisable to waive any privilege and make tapes or other material public, he is, of course, free to do so at any time."

Judge Sirica also said that the President could provide the grand jury material, even if it did not relate to proceedings before the court and had not been subpoenaed, but that the proper course would be to work through the new Watergate prosecutor and not through the court.

The judge said that "the court wishes to deal only with subject matter before it, that is, simply, enforcement of the grand jury's subpoena. . . to the President."

Money Bill Passed

In the Senate today, Republican leader Hugh Scott said that secret White House tape recordings, when disclosed, would "make false" the allegations by John W. Dean 3d that President Nixon was aware of the Watergate cover-up.

Sen. Scott said the tapes' disclosure would be "a crucial point" in the development of the case. He urged Judge Sirica to expedite release of the tapes. He did not say how he knew what was on the seven tape recordings to be turned over to Judge Sirica. A Scott aide said the information came from three White House officials, Alexander M. Haig, Melvin R. Laird and Bryce C. Harlow.

The Senate also completed congressional action today on a $4.45-billion appropriations bill that includes $2.8 million for the Watergate prosecutor's office.

The vote was 80 to 2 in favor of the measure containing funds for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, as well as the federal judiciary and related agencies.

Percy Solicits Funds For 1976 Campaign

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., Ill., has launched a direct mail campaign to raise $90,000 to begin a possible drive for the 1976 Republican presidential nomination.

Letters soliciting contributions from $15 to $100 have been sent by Milton S. Eisenhower to 9,700 past Percy supporters, 90 percent of them in Illinois.

Mr. Eisenhower, 74, is a brother of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower and president emeritus of Johns Hopkins University.

17th Body Found In Mass Killings In Western U.S.

STOCKTON, Calif., Nov. 14 (UPI).—The body of a youth found in a sleeping bag near Arizona's Superstition Mountain has been identified as the 17th suspected victim in a robbery-murder spree by two men.

Sheriff's deputies in Arizona's Pinal County made the identification yesterday of Steven A. Loughram, 18, of Browns Valley in Yuba County, Calif.

Douglas E. Gretzler, 22, of New York City and Willie L. Steelman, 28, of Lodi, Calif., are accused of the 17 slayings in California and Arizona.

Deputies in Arizona called off a search for an 18th victim in the Superstition Mountain area until they gain more information from the pair, arrested in Sacramento following the slaying of nine persons at Victor.

Mock Nuclear Disaster Portrayed On Radio Panics Swedes, Danes

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—An inquiry began today into a Swedish radio broadcast of a mock nuclear disaster which caused panic in southern Swedish cities and in the Danish capital of Copenhagen.

Residents of the city of Malmo flocked to underground shelters and jammed police and fire-station switchboards with telephone calls yesterday after a children's program announced there had been an explosion at a new $200-million nuclear reactor being built nearby.

In the program, ambulance sirens wailed in the background as reporters described the explosion and said people, including tens of thousands in the greater Copenhagen area, were in danger.

An actor portraying the mayor of Malmo appealed to the population to seek refuge.

Copenhagen newspapers reported today that some Swedes fled by ferry to Denmark to escape the imagined holocaust.

Later the radio station broadcast an explanation and an apology. "We thought we had taken sufficient safeguards, but we obviously had not," commented a station official.

Swedish newspapers today recalled the radio program in New York in October, 1938, when Orson Welles broadcast a dramatic story of an invasion by Martians, based on the H.G. Wells novel "The War of the Worlds."

The Welles production was said to have panicked 1.2 million listeners.

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Groupe Pierre Baton.
Poi. 55.55.

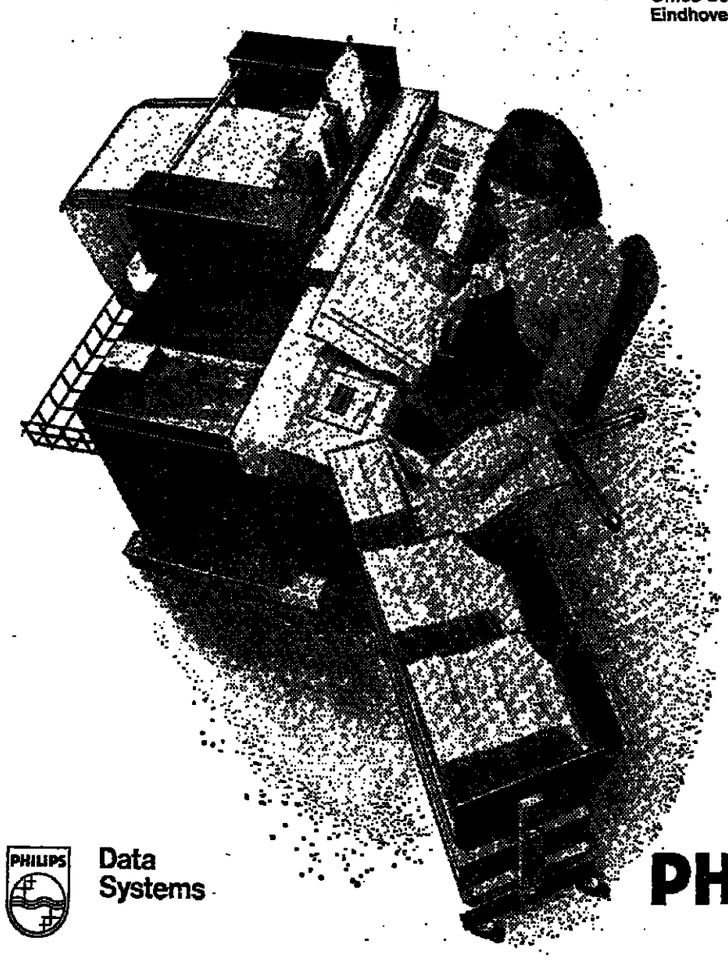
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'So Wild Nobody Would Believe It'

Corruption Probed in U.S. Business Agency

By Paul G. Edwards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP).—The Justice Department and a congressional committee are investigating charges that at least two offices of the Small Business Administration have made millions of dollars in corrupt loans in recent years, sources participating in the probe said yesterday.

Members of the House Small Business Subcommittee reportedly consider the charges so serious that they have voted unanimously to permit a two-thirds cutback in the politically popular small business loan program until the investigation is completed.

Investigative sources declined to say how many SBA offices throughout the nation are under investigation, but Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez, D., Texas, said congressional investigators have received complaints of wrongdoing in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Detroit, Chicago and Texas.

Assistant SBA Administrator Randy Woods confirmed that the agency's regional office in Philadelphia and the district lending office in Richmond, Va., are under investigation. The Richmond office is under the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia office. Mr. Woods said the agency knows of no other criminal investigations of any other offices, but one source participating in the investigation said more than two offices are being probed. A second source said the Miami office, supervised by the regional office in Atlanta, also is under investigation.

One investigator said that evidence of corrupt loans has been found in every business assistance program administered by the SBA.

Kickbacks Alleged

He said the abuses include alleged kickbacks from small business borrowers to officials who control lending, loans made to borrowers in bankruptcy, loans made before completion of credit and criminal record checks and loans made without proper approval by the agency.

The only public charge of possible wrongdoing by SBA officials has been made by Russell Hamilton, deposed director of the Philadelphia regional office. Mr. Hamilton was quoted by the Associated Press yesterday as saying that corruption in the Richmond office involved millions of dollars and was "so wild nobody would believe it."

Noting that the Philadelphia office has been the subject of federal grand jury investigation "for nine months," Assistant SBA Administrator Woods said that Mr. Hamilton rejected a request by SBA Administrator Thomas S. Kleppe that he resign in September. Mr. Woods said Mr. Kleppe has ordered Mr. Hamilton transferred to the Washington office as director of policy and procedure, effective tomorrow.

Performance Review

Mr. Woods also said that as a result of charges made by Mr. Hamilton and a performance review by SBA officials, Thomas F. Regan has been removed as head of the Richmond office and transferred to Washington, effective yesterday.

Mr. Hamilton was quoted by the AP as saying that he recommended removal of Mr. Regan and other Richmond office officials in 1971. Mr. Woods said that an internal review committee did determine in 1971 that some of Mr. Regan's credit decisions "were not up to SBA standards."

He said that Mr. Regan was sent to Philadelphia for 90 days of retraining and then restored to his post in Richmond.

2 in U.S. Honored For Heart Research

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP).—The scientists who developed external heart massage and pacemaker treatments were named winners of the prestigious Albert Lasker Clinical Medical Research Awards yesterday.

The recipients are William Bennet Kouwenhoven, 87, a professor emeritus of electrical engineering and a lecturer in surgery at Johns Hopkins University, and Paul M. Zoll, 62, a clinical professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School. Each will receive $10,000.

Prof. Kouwenhoven originated the technique of external heart massage and Prof. Zoll was cited particularly for work on the pacemaker.

OAU Council to Meet

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The Organization of African Unity announced today that an extraordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers would start in Addis Ababa next Monday to discuss the Middle East situation.

Millionaire Says Daughter Held in Munich Kidnap

MUNICH, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—A millionaire restaurant owner said tonight his daughter had been kidnapped and that he had received a ransom demand for three million marks.

Friedrich Jahn said the kidnappers had named a rendezvous for him to hand over the money. He said that he intended to pay the sum demanded.

Mr. Jahn, who heads the international Wienerwald chain of 430 restaurants, said that the kidnappers had telephoned him in the Austrian city of Linz last night.

They had played him a tape recording of his 22-year-old daughter Evelyn's voice in which she had pleaded with him to "please do everything that the men say—but no police, otherwise I'm lost."

Munich police said that Mr. Jahn had not reported the alleged kidnapping to them.

"All we know is what we have heard from press inquiries," a spokesman said.

France Names Herly As Envoy to Israel

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—France yesterday appointed Jean Herly as ambassador to Israel after the Israeli government threatened to withdraw its own ambassador from Paris unless the French government named an envoy to the post left vacant since last July.

Mr. Herly, a 53-year-old career diplomat, replaces Francis Hure, who has been appointed ambassador to Belgium.

Athens Students Demonstrate Over Convictions of 5 in Riot

ATHENS, Nov. 14 (AP).—Protest demonstrations swept university campuses here today over yesterday's convictions of five persons for anti-government rioting. Twelve persons were acquitted.

Students gathered at the Polytechnic Institute in downtown Athens and demonstrated. After hours of taunting the police, who remained at a distance, about 300 students threw oranges at passing traffic and police. They also broke shop windows nearby.

At one point, as a shower of oranges hit the pavement, police prepared to enter the campus. However, a public prosecutor appeared and warned the students to behave and remain on the campus or face arrest.

The students chanted repeatedly, "Out with the Americans" and "Down with Papadopoulous." George Papadopoulos is the president of Greece.

At the law school of Athens University, several hundred students disrupted classes at noon by clapping their hands in unison and chanting anti-government slogans.

Earlier, authorities closed down the School of Commerce and Economics for three days because students held a protest meeting in a building without written permission from the dean.

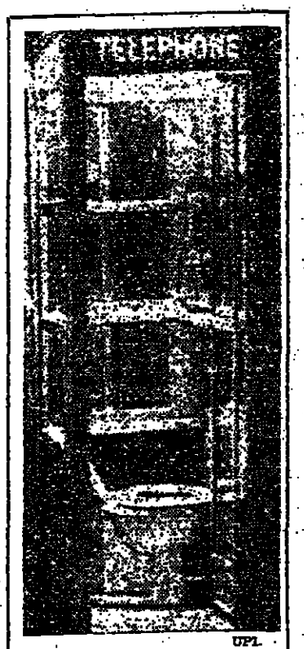
Police did not intervene at any of the university demonstrations for fear of clashing with students. Police authorities have become sensitive over press criticism of their handling of demonstrators following the Nov. 4 memorial service for former Greek Premier George Papandreou. Demonstrators stoned policemen, injuring 28 of them, and scores of mourners were reportedly clubbed and trampled by police. As a result, the 17 persons were brought to trial.

In the six-day trial ending last night, the five persons were convicted of insulting authorities and causing them bodily harm.

Former politicians appeared as defense witnesses and used the opportunity to attack the all-civilian cabinet of Premier Spyros Markezinis. The trial was particularly embarrassing for Premier Markezinis, who had promised a more relaxed atmosphere after the army-backed regime gave up its power in September, ending six years of martial law.

Meanwhile, Alexanhros Panagoulis, the man who tried to kill Mr. Papadopoulos in 1968, has been denied a visa for a tourist trip to the United States on grounds of "moral turpitude." The U.S. consul in Rome informed him the decision was taken at the State Department in Washington.

Mr. Panagoulis, who spent five years in jail and was released in a mass amnesty in August, has been in Italy since last month.



UPI.

PRIVATE PHONE—Practical jokers rigged this setup in a Hutchinson, Kan., restaurant, presumably for long-distance callers who were planning to stay awhile.

Italian Prelates Back Probe Of Latin America Repression

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Nov. 14 (NYT).—A cardinal and 30 other members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Italy yesterday announced their support of an international group that is investigating alleged repression in Brazil, Chile and other Latin American countries.

The highest ranking prelate among the backers of the group, Corrado Cardinal Ursi, Archbishop of Naples, is close to Pope Paul VI. It was assumed here that neither the cardinal nor the 30 bishops would have endorsed the proposed inquiry without express authorization by the Pontiff.

The investigation is to be carried out by a panel including Dr. Benjamin Spock and George Wald, the Nobel Prize-winning biologist. Both Americans have been prominent in the movement against the war in Vietnam.

Sartre in Group

Other members of the group are Jean-Paul Sartre, the French philosopher and writer, and Lelio Basso, an Italian left-wing Socialist and member of the Senate.

The new organization, set up in Brussels last week, calls itself the International Russell Two Tribunal. It is named after Bertrand Russell, the late British philosopher and mathematician.

An earlier Russell Tribunal, formed in 1966 when Lord Russell was still alive, concerned itself with alleged U.S. war crimes in Vietnam. The group was headed by Mr. Sartre.

Mr. Basso, who is acting as provisional head of the new panel, said at a news conference here yesterday that it would hold preparatory sessions in Rome and Brussels next spring. Rights of the individual and church-state ralations are to be discussed at the meeting.

The panel plans to invite the Brazilian government to name a representative and submit evidence concerning charges of widespread abridgment of basic human rights under the present military regime. Mr. Basso said that his group would hear exiles and refugees from Brazil, Chile and other Latin American countries.

The names of Cardinal Ursi and the 30 Italian bishops who declared backing for the international investigation were listed on a "Manifesto of the 10,000," denouncing alleged torture and other repressive practices in Brazil. Many Catholic lay leaders also were among the signers.

Cambodia Rebels Attack Road At Three Points

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 14 (AP).—Communist-led insurgent forces today attacked government positions at three points on Highway 4, Phnom Penh's land supply link with the country's only deep water port at Kompong Som, military sources reported.

Insurgent forces occupying a two-mile section of the road at Trapeang Kraloeung, 37 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, attacked a government column attempting to open the road.

Military sources said that government infantry and armored cavalry units repulsed the assault, killing 38 insurgents.

Four miles west of Trapeang Kraloeung at Talat, anti-government forces attacked a government defensive position, forcing the defenders to leave more than two dozen dead on the field, the sources said.

Viet Cong Complain

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP).—The Viet Cong complained today that the French government has refused to establish full diplomatic relations with the Communist-dominated Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Its minister of state, Nguyen Van Hieu, conferred for 30 minutes yesterday with Foreign Minister Michel Jobert to press the Viet Cong demand for full diplomatic recognition.

"There was no change in the respective points of view," Mr. Hieu said.

Russia Condemns Two

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (UPI).—A military tribunal in the north Caucasus has sentenced two Russians to death for committing mass murders during World War II, the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, said today. Pravda said the two were members of a German punitive detachment which killed more than 800 persons.

Ulster Acts In Crackdown On Car Bombs

Launches a Campaign To Alert Motorists

BELFAST, Nov. 14 (AP).—The government today launched a campaign to crack down on Northern Ireland's terrorist car bombers.

Car bombs—which are cars packed with explosives and parked outside their targets—are a favorite tactic of Ulster's Catholic and Protestant terrorist groups.

Many of the cars used are hijacked at gunpoint, but the security forces believe many more are stolen. Therefore the new campaign concentrates on alerting motorists to the possibility that their cars could be stolen.

A film showing the effects of a car bomb will be shown regularly on television to warn motorists of the danger.

Developed by IRA

The car bomb was developed by the Catholic-based Irish Republican Army in its underground battle to force the British out of Northern Ireland. The tactic has since been adopted by the Protestant extremist groups.

Eleven car bombs exploded on Monday in less than 24 hours in a Protestant bombing campaign aimed at intimidating the civilian Catholic population. These bombings prompted British administrator William Whitelaw to ban two extremist Protestant groups, the Ulster Freedom Fighters and the Red Hand Commandos.

The security forces rounded up a number of suspected Protestant extremist leaders. Four of them were ordered held in the Maze prison, formerly Long Kesh, for 28 days under Northern Ireland emergency regulations which permit suspected terrorists to be detained without trial.

Meanwhile, official figures showed that there have been 91 terrorist explosions in the province this year—62 of them this month. More than 500 people have been jailed—11 of them for life—this year for terrorist offenses.

The latest victim of the violence, John Lundy, 61, a Catholic, was killed early today when he was hit by a stray bullet from gunmen attacking an army post in the Short Strand Catholic enclave in predominantly Protestant East Belfast.

French Regime Says Strike Won't Affect Controls

PARIS, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The government said today it would not retreat from its recent price control measures that sparked plans for a massive strike tomorrow by shopkeepers, restaurants and cafes.

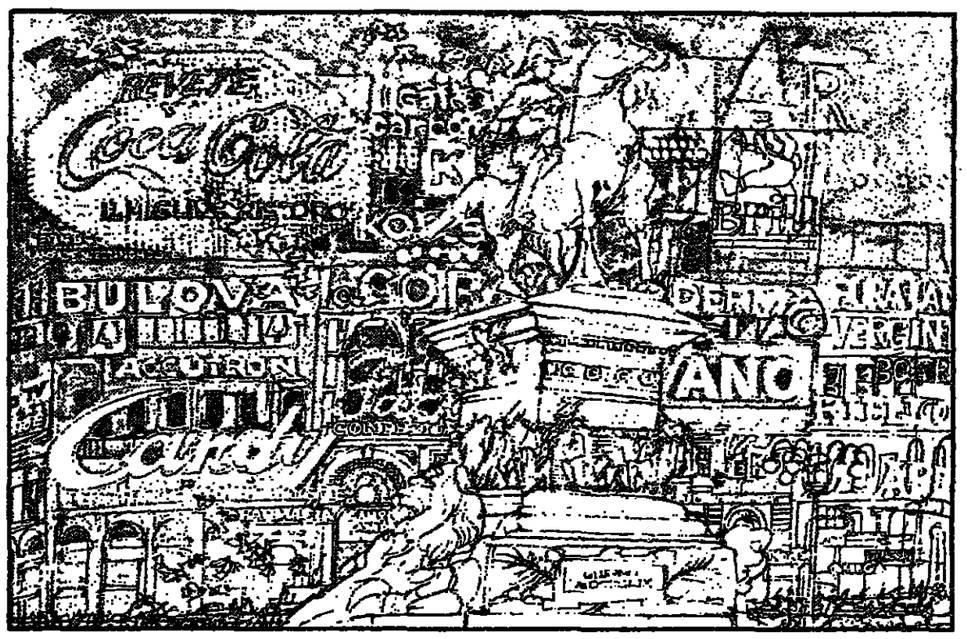
A government spokesman said after the weekly cabinet meeting had discussed the situation that retail food prices had been shooting up despite a drop in farm production prices—justifying the government's decision to apply price controls by blocking retail profit margins.

But the retailers, led by fruit and vegetable merchants, claim that the government measures will force them out of business and that they are unjustly being singled out as responsible for France's soaring inflation rate, currently running at the equivalent of 10 percent a year.

In a counter-move to the strike, consumers' groups have called for a boycott of shops that join tomorrow's 24-hour stoppage, when they reopen.

Buddhist Temple Found

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (UPI).—A second-century Buddhist temple, the first ever discovered in Soviet Uzbekistan, has been unearthed near Bukhara, the Tass news agency announced today.



In Milan, the principal art is the art of doing business. Naturally, Continental Bank is there.

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And the skills of making money work.

So today, Milan is Italy's most important industrial and financial center. Moreover, money market and foreign exchange activities are almost exclusively centered in Milan, as is Italy's major stock exchange.

But while Milan has a firm hold on Italian business, it is no less attractive to foreign interests. Of the 700 American companies holding investments in Italy, nearly 400 are in Milan. And of European firms with Italian subsidiaries, 41 per cent are there.

Of course, Continental is there, too. At Via Monte Napoleone 27.

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Italian-Born Couturier Invented Shocking Pink

Fashion Designer Elsa Schiaparelli Dies

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 14 (IHT).—Elsa Schiaparelli, the famed Paris fashion designer, died here last night at her home.

Schiaparelli, who had suffered for several years from a vascular disease, never told her exact birth date and estimates of her age have ranged from 76 to 84.

Her family announced that she would be buried near Amiens in northern France on Saturday.

Schiaparelli, who invented the color shocking pink, always wore black in public. But when she stayed home, she switched to flamboyant Chinese robes, which she wore with the same straight-backed, stern chic.

In a way, that told the whole Schiaparelli story—a startling contrast of hard-edged elegance and explosive color.

Few people knew Schiaparelli in her later years and even fewer gave her credit for what she had meant in the world of fashion. For most young women, she was just a name on a $1.75 pair of stockings. But she was the first couturier to open a boutique below her fashion house, on Place Vendôme, in 1955. In the early 1950s, she was the first to figure out the licensee formula for fashion.

Hubert de Givenchy, who worked for her for four years, said: "I owe her a lot. It was in her house that I first understood the real meaning of elegance, and came to know the best-dressed women in the world, including the duchess of Windsor."

To Yves Saint Laurent, the only couturier Schiaparelli liked in her later years and the only one whose collections she saw: "She was a wonderful woman."

Inventiveness

"I adored her inventiveness and even her dash of madness," Saint Laurent said. "She was well ahead of her time. I also loved her for working with all the great artists of her time."

An art lover himself, Saint Laurent scored a great success with his Mondrian dresses a few years ago. His pop fashions can be traced back to Schiaparelli's riotous prints of clowns, elephants, horses, balloons and ice-cream cones.



NYT.

Elsa Schiaparelli in 1966.

Schiaparelli was born in a Roman academic family. Her father was an expert in Oriental languages and her uncle a famous astronomer. Givenchy said that Schiaparelli was very star conscious, and that she often said that when she was born, the whole house shook. Schiaparelli also claimed that the beauty spots scattered on her face were in the shape of the Big Dipper. That is why, Givenchy said, she had silver stars in the sky-blue ceiling of her Place Vendôme salons.

An amateur poet and painter, she married young, had a daughter (Mariza, nicknamed Gogo), divorced and became an antique dealer. Her first contact with fashion was fashion innovator Paul Poiret, who befriended her. Her first break was in 1928, when she designed a sweater, black and white with a child-like scrawl on the front. Her first private customer was Anita Loos, the author of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes." Schiaparelli moved to an attic at 4 Rue de la Paix and a few years later, took over the whole house, which she kept until her retirement in 1954.

For the last 37 years, she lived in a quiet townhouse on the Rue de Berri, two blocks from the Champs-Elysées, amid an arty clutter of silver boxes, Roman statuettes and books that ranged from James Joyce's "Ulysses" to Jacquelyn Susann's "The Love Machine."

Her granddaughter, model-actress Marisa Berenson, lived in the same house, but found it hard to communicate with her. "It was hard to get across to her. Maybe because we were so much alike, in a way," Miss Berenson said.

Schiaparelli often remarked: "I don't know why people keep saying Marisa is so beautiful. Berry [Marisa's sister], I assure you, is the more beautiful of the two."

Once it was mentioned to Schiaparelli that something was *joli* (pretty), and in her strongly accented French, which gave a rough, pebbly texture to every word, she said: "I hate pretty things. I only like beautiful or ugly things."

She was happiest around artists and had the biggest names contribute to her fashions.

Giacometti Button

Alberto Giacometti once designed a button for her, which she could not use because it would have sent the price of the dress sky-high. Dali was responsible for her mad hats—shaped like frilled lamb cutlets or high-heeled shoes. Leonor Fini created the bottle for her Shocking Pink perfume, in an hour-glass female shape.

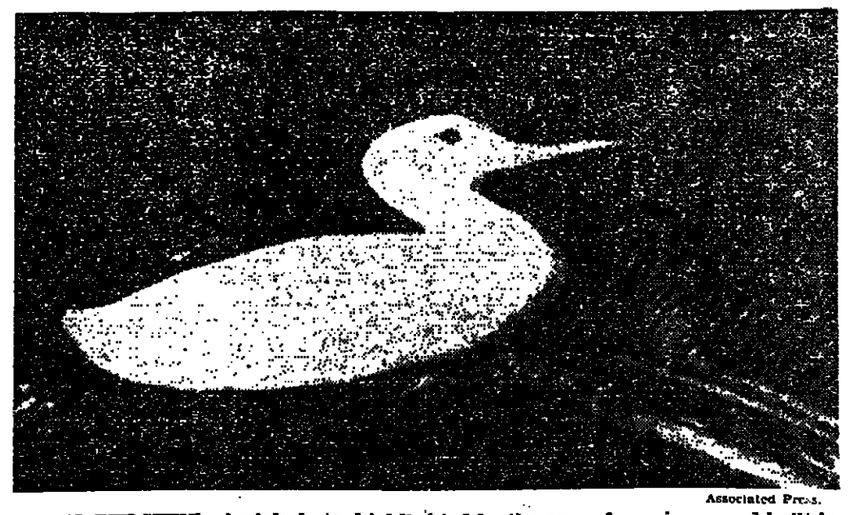
Chanel, who disliked her (because she came at a time when Chanel classics were getting on the verge of becoming boring) called her "that Italian artist who makes clothes." Actually, Schiaparelli, although she did not know how to cut and sew, was more like an orchestra conductor—able to order people around until she put her ideas across.

Her sense of colors and fabrics was fantastic, Givenchy said. She was the first to make evening coats out of whipcord, a fabric usually found in hunting outfits. She also had a way of mixing yellow and green that was revolutionary at the time.

Technically speaking, she introduced zippers to haute couture and made the first mannish suits with padded shoulders. Her hard-edged chic is coming back into fashion now.

She was not an easy-going woman. As milliner Paulette said: "I admired her because she did it all by herself. She gave up all personal life. Unlike Chanel, who was beautiful and always had some rich lover by her side, Schiap was all alone."

For people in the fashion world, Schiaparelli was an uncompromising example and the last of the giants.



Associated Press.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW—Aerial photo, highlighted by the sun, of a unique pond built in the shape of a duck in bird refuge near Stonewall, Manitoba. The pond is 400 yards long, 150 yards wide and 18 feet deep. Another pond, also developed by the provincial government and conservation groups, was built nearby in shape of a goose.

Heinemann Bars 2d Term as Bonn Chief of State

BONN, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—West German President Gustav Heinemann announced here today that he will retire as head of state next June 30, when his five-year term of office expires.

The 74-year-old Social Democratic politician resisted entreaties from Chancellor Willy Brandt to remain for a further five years.

Mr. Heinemann suffers from failing eyesight.

The office of president is a nonpolitical one and Mr. Heinemann's reasons for not continuing are believed to be personal rather than political. Both former heads of state served two five-year terms.

French, Africans Meet In Franc-Zone Summit

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP).—The leaders of 10 African nations formerly ruled by France met at the Elysée Palace with President Georges Pompidou yesterday in the first summit meeting of the franc zone.

The one-day meeting was mainly devoted to financial and economic subjects. Sources said that the Africans sought a bigger role in decision-making. The conferees discussed the African group's association with the European Economic Community, in view of entry into the EEC of Britain and a possible extension of EEC associate status to Britain's Commonwealth partners in Africa.

Austrian Village Protesting Transit Base for Soviet Jews

WOLLERSDORF, Austria, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The village council here has protested to the Austrian government that a decision to set up an aid station for Soviet Jews at Wollersdorf is a danger to the village's 2,500 inhabitants, Otto Mayr, the council secretary, said today.

"We have sent telegrams to the ministers of interior and defense, the head of the state police and three regional executives protesting the decision," he said.

"The aid station will be a grave security risk for our population," Mr. Mayr said.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky announced on Monday that his government was closing a special transit camp for Soviet immigrants to Israel at Schoenau Castle and setting up the station for them at Wollersdorf.

Mr. Kreisky had promised to close Schoenau in exchange for the release of four hostages, including three Soviet Jews, seized by Arab gunmen Sept. 28 from a train bringing them from Moscow.

Defending his decision recently, Mr. Kreisky told parliament that Schoenau was a major security risk and in constant danger of attack by Arab guerrillas.

"What applies to Schoenau also applies to Wollersdorf," Mr. Mayr said today.

More than 77,000 Soviet Jews have stopped at heavily guarded Schoenau, en route to Israel, since 1971.

But in the future, Soviet Jews in transit will be put on a plane to Tel Aviv immediately on arrival from Moscow.

Only those needing rest and medical care will be allowed to stay in Austria—at the Red Cross-operated station to be set up at Wollersdorf, 25 miles south of Vienna.

The aid station will be in a three-story army barracks on the outskirts of the village overlooking the main highway south from Vienna.

Mr. Mayr said its proximity to the highway would make it an easy target for attack.

N.Y. Times Guild Accepts Contract

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Members of the Newspaper Guild at The New York Times approved a new two-year contract yesterday by a vote of 704 to 246, it was announced by Bernard Stein, the unit chairman.

The agreement covers 2,300 editors, reporters, photographers, advertising and commercial employees, and miscellaneous workers. Increases in pay will range from $6.58 a week in the lowest category to $19.74 a week in the highest in each of the two years. The increases are retroactive to March 30 of this year.

The top minimum in the second year for the highest classification, including assistant editor, administrative assistant, domestic correspondent and others, will be $436.57.

Lila Lee, a Leading Actress Of Silent Movies, Dies at 68

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Lila Lee, 68, Hollywood star of silent movies and 1930s action films, whose romantic adventures on and off the screen were chronicled in the fan magazines, died of a stroke and complications yesterday in Saranac Lake, N.Y.

With her dark, flashing eyes and ingenuous manner, Miss Lee won enormous popularity as the romantic companion on the screen of some of the biggest film stars of the era. Her well-publicized affairs off-screen with such stars as Rudolph Valentino and Charlie Chaplin were, at the very least, equally publicized.

She started out her career as "Cuddles," a child star in a vaudeville act. Then she went to the West Coast and, in the words of a contemporary newspaper account, "played havoc with Hollywood hearts."

She survived several tempestuous affairs and three broken marriages, starred on Broadway and in many movies, although never achieving the level of an actress of stature.

She returned to Hollywood in 1932, making several popular movies over the years, including "Radio Patrol," "The Gorilla," "Woman Hungry," "False Faces" and "War Correspondent."

James Lyons

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—James Lyons, 47, editor and publisher of The American Record Guide since 1957, died yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Lyons, who was born in Peabody, Mass., had a wide-ranging career as a writer and editor that began while he was still a college undergraduate.

He was an assistant editor of Musical America, a magazine, from 1953 to 1955. In 1957, he bought The American Record Guide, a small critical periodical founded in 1934.

Over the years he contributed articles and reviews to a number of publications, including The New York Herald Tribune, High Fidelity and Stereo Review.

In 1947 he won an American Newspaper Publishers Association essay prize of $500 and in 1966 an ASCAP-Deems Taylor Award for writing about music. He was a former board chairman of the Society for Asian Music and trustee of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences.

Vice-Adm. Morton L. Deyo

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., Nov. 14 (NYT).—Vice-Admiral Morton L. Deyo, 86, who commanded naval gun support groups at the Normandy and southern France amphibious landings in 1944 in World War II, died Saturday.

Adm. Deyo graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy and in 1940 as a captain was naval aide to two secretaries of the Navy, Charles Edison and Frank Knox.

Returning to sea as a destroyer squadron commander, he was promoted to rear admiral in 1943 as Atlantic destroyer commander.

After the landings in France he commanded task groups in the Pacific and a bombardment group at the Iwo Jima invasion. His final post before retirement in 1949 was commandant of the First Naval District headquartered in Boston.

Nicholas Thomas Condos

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 14 (NYT).—Nicholas Thomas Condos, 65, who fought as a boxer and wrestler under the professional name of Nick Condos, died Monday in Daytona, Fla., while on vacation.

Mr. Condos began as a heavyweight fighter in 1930 in New York, but soon turned to wrestling in the 270-pound class and traveled throughout the world as of member of the Jim Londous troupe of wrestlers.

He held a Roman-Greco American world title for wrestling, and among those he fought were Strangler Lewis, Gus Sonenberg, Hans Steinke, Primo Carnera, Sam Stein, Mike Mazurki and Gino Garibaldi.



When you're up to your ears in work, the last thing you need is another business trip.

What a week! Barely a chance to breathe between one meeting and another. The work piled on your desk is enough for three men.

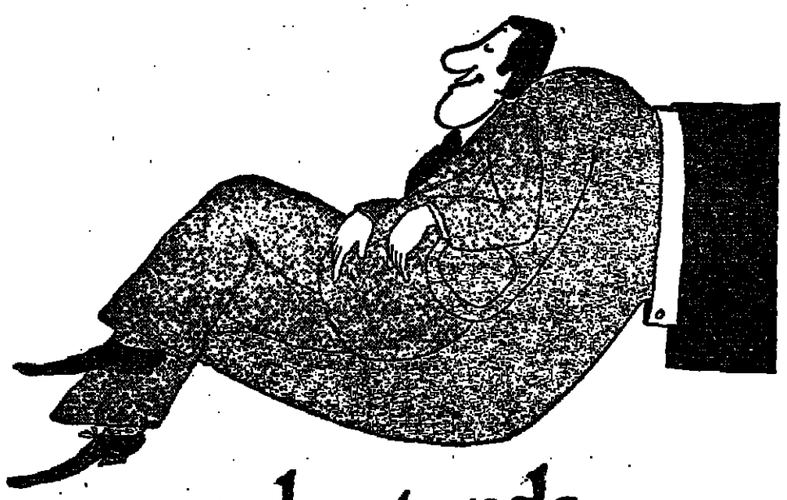
And just when you're starting to come out from under you have to interrupt everything to fly half way around the world.

Obviously Air France can't change all that. But we do understand that a business trip can be the most hectic part of your hectic life. So we do everything we can to make the time spent with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means the attention you deserve. Service and entertainment when you want it. Or the choice to work or rest undisturbed.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Thursday, November 15, 1973 *

Oil and the Atlantic Alliance

Oil seems to bring out the worst in nations. The present oil crisis has already done profound damage to the Atlantic alliance, and to the old supposition that the governments of Western Europe and North America held their central purpose in common. The much discussed new Atlantic Charter is now revealed to have been shouldered rudely aside by a stark and simply new *rule of every man for himself* and the devil take the hindmost. Secretary of State Kissinger's unfortunate phrase about the "Year of Europe" grows steadily more ironic.

The damage started with the Americans' inadequate warning to the Europeans of our plans in the Middle East, and the Europeans' undignified scramble to keep out of an issue that, after all, concerns them as much as anyone else. The European mood is nicely caught in a speech this week by Michel Jobert, the French foreign minister; he began by denouncing the United States for neglecting the Europeans during the alert, and he ended by urging the United States not to pull its troops out of Europe. But the damage hardly ends with the truce along the Suez. It continues and grows more severe as the Arab embargo tightens.

* * *

The Europeans now stand in much greater danger than Americans of a real economic *breakdown for want of fuel*, and the United States shows no inclination to help them; the Nixon administration has its own preoccupations. But if the performance in Washington is self-centered and narrow, the spectacle in Europe is even more dismaying. There the various governments are anxiously jostling and stepping on each other in a desperate competition to see who can be the Arabs' best friend. The most disgraceful part of the whole affair is the other Europeans' treatment of the Dutch, who have been cut off totally by their Arab suppliers.

The boycott of the Dutch may have been more than a simple reaction by the Arabs to an official statement from The Hague early in the Middle Eastern war. But perhaps it was a calculated tactic by the Arabs to isolate one European country, a small one, to make the others demonstrate their inability to stand together. The British and the French have been particularly adamant in refusing not only to intercede for the Dutch, but even to help them in Europe, for fear of jeopardizing future favors from the kings and sheikhs.

This crisis arrives at a peculiar moment. All of the major industrial nations are very prosperous simultaneously, and world fuel consumption is running unprecedentedly high. But all of these nations have weak governments that are currently in trouble at home to one degree or another. The most spectacular of these troubles is Mr. Nixon's, of course, but none of these governments is really in any very good position to make serious demands on its people.

Policy is giving way to the old complaints and the old buried resentments. Europeans object that they are being pushed around by the rich Americans, who promise to consult when times are quiet but who act without a word when things are hot. The Americans observe, in reply, that the French and West Germans are now, per capita, very nearly as rich as the United States and might usefully think about paying a bit more of the defense bill.

The oil crisis is revealing a process of decay in the Atlantic alliance that has been going on for a long time. Everyone had come to take it for granted and, to look for the silver lining, one may at least say that we won't be able to come up against the hard question of whether we really want an alliance that exists in anything more than name and formality. If we do, it is going to take a good deal more initiative and vigor than any of the Atlantic governments is currently demonstrating.

A lot turns, obviously, on the Arabs' next moves. If they decide to keep production where it stands, about 25 percent below the September level, the effect will be sharp and painful throughout the world. But it will be tolerable if the industrial countries can work out rational sharing agreements among themselves. If the Arabs should cut back production further, they would be threatening real chaos in some of the European countries and particularly in Japan. It would then be necessary to ask the Arab nations a question that, out of politeness, everyone tries to avoid: Does chaos in the industrial world really serve the best interests of half a dozen countries that are small, vastly rich, underpopulated, undefended, and close to the Soviet Union?

* * *

Alliances are not made out of soft soap and evasions. They are not maintained in working order by pretending that the hard questions do not exist, or that the hard answers can be postponed forever. America has allowed the Atlantic relationship to fall into despair. It was built in a time when it seemed essential to the stability and prosperity of the countries that designed it. The United States and the Europeans have now embarked, without really intending it, on an experiment to see whether it can be dispensed with altogether. There is now an uneasy prospect that, over the coming months, we may get more of an answer than we bargained for.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pipeline Wins

Passage of the Alaska pipeline bill is the triumph of scare propaganda and economic pressure over reasoned public policy. The bill tears a gaping hole in the National Environmental Policy Act by barring court review of the environmental impact statement filed by the Interior Department to justify the pipeline. A project that cannot withstand orderly judicial examination is suspect from the start.

The Nixon administration and the oil industry lobby, united in whipping this bill through Congress, have made increasing use of the "energy crisis" as justification for cutting legal corners and shutting off discussion of an alternative route. But Alaskan oil cannot solve today's energy shortage. Despite rosy predictions in the House about oil flowing through the pipeline in three years, it is likely to be 1978 or later before the pipeline is completed. Even then, its contribution to the total supply required to meet American fuel needs will only be marginal.

The environmental risks are real. Constantly improving pipeline technology can guard against damage to the fragile Alaskan permafrost but can provide no guarantee of safety. More ominous, the oil moved along this route will have to be transshipped by tanker from an ice-free port in Alaska to Seattle and San Francisco. Since the probability of tanker accidents is statistically predictable, there are certain to be huge and harmful oil spills.

Members of the House and Senate Interior Committee, who backed this bill although they realized the prospective environmental damage, tried to protect themselves against future criticism by establishing stringent standards of financial liability, which may indeed provide some deterrent to shippers' carelessness. But no amount of money can make up for a disrupted ecological balance on Arctic lands and in the Pacific Ocean.

If the administration and Congress had resisted oil industry pressure and examined carefully the merits of alternative routes, and had allowed proper review of environmental questions by the courts, the public could have much greater confidence that the right decision had been made. As it is, a major decision affecting not only the future of Alaska but public policy on environmental questions for years to come has been taken on spurious grounds and with inadequate justification.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Reaction to Blackmail

After a long period of gestation, the European community last week issued a declaration on the Middle East. Its authors regard the statement as a masterly diplomatic balancing act—but the world at large apparently feels otherwise. Basically the Brussels paper says little and contains nothing original. Perhaps the most problematical thing about it is that it constitutes a reply to blackmail—the reply of the world's second strongest economic power to blackmail by a few oil-producing states in the desert. For, although it does not refer to them, it is clearly to the owners of the oil fields that the declaration was primarily directed. Europe's reply is to put the best possible face on what has been imposed upon it and to utter the political words which the men controlling the pipelines want to hear. The statement says nothing about Europe defending itself, or using the countermeasures which it has at its disposal: the oil money of the sheikhs is mostly in Western banks and real estate, after all, and the Middle East is no less dependent on Western investment goods than Europe is on Arab oil.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 15, 1898

NEW YORK—News of an alarming character has been received from Havana today. The Spanish troops there have been clamoring for their pay and have broken into open revolt, surrounding the palace of the Spanish governor and even threatening his life. Madrid has made no move to send emergency funds and the situation could turn for the worst. American warships might have to be sent in.

Fifty Years Ago

November 15, 1923

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Eugene V. Debs, leader of the Socialist party in the United States and several times its candidate for the presidency, is seriously ill at his home here, suffering from a heart attack due to overwork. He celebrated his 68th birthday only a week ago. He was pardoned by President Harding after serving three years for opposing the draft in 1917.



'Executive Office Building . . . and Keep It Under Fifty!'

Even Texas Is Running Short

By James Reston

HOUSTON.—Gov. John Love, the President's energy assistant, is even gloomier in private than he is in public about the duration of the energy crisis. And even Texas is beginning to wonder about the future.

Gov. Love has been down here talking to the oil producers and bankers, and instead of the 10 percent fuel shortage foreseen by the White House, he has been talking about a shortage of 15 to 18 percent. His concern now is not mainly about inconveniences to the American people through fuel rationing, but of serious effects on jobs, profits and the economy and unity of the nation.

Houston looks like an architect's model of the future, and this spectacular city was built on oil, but even Gov. Dolph Briscoe was saying privately that even Texas would have to import oil and gas by the 1980s—and when Texas runs short, the crisis is obviously real.

In fact, Love came down here to appeal for the understanding and support of the oil industry, and conceded that if the shortage is not managed well "the result could be chaotic."

'Regionalism'

Love is particularly worried about the growth of "regionalism"—gas areas like Oklahoma resisting an equal distribtuion system nationwide; remote farm areas or regions with particularly severe weather being discriminated against—all this leading to more divisions within the country and even to black markets, and payoffs to evade the coming regulations.

The objective of the Nixon energy policy, Love says, is to achieve the "capacity" for U.S. self-sufficiency. This does not mean that the United States should not import oil from the Middle East and elsewhere, he says, but that it should do everything possible to avoid having to rely on foreign supplies in the future.

A vast education campaign is now on to persuade the American people that the crisis is not a temporary nuisance but a basic problem which will affect American ways of living and even American world military strategy for many years to come.

For example, the Pentagon fears that the rise of Soviet naval power and of Soviet influence in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean could leave the United States vulnerable to a naval blockade of oil resources in the Middle East, and thus cripple U.S. defenses if we were relying on Middle East fuel we could not get.

It is, therefore, and has been for some time, a primary objective of the joint chiefs of staff to achieve self-sufficiency in fuel at home, but it took the latest Middle East war and the ensuing embargo of substantial Middle East oil supplies to make the Nixon administration take emergency action.

Misjudged Arabs

Love says the administration misjudged the will and ability of the Middle East states to organize an embargo of oil to states favorable to Israel, but now he observes they have proved they can and will do it.

At the meetings of the American Petroleum Institute here, everybody seemed to agree that it would require great unity and cooperation by everyone concerned to deal with this situation, but as usual there is now a lot of scapegoating on the crisis.

Some people blame the petroleum industry for limiting supplies of fuel to increse profits, but the API insists its profits last year were less than 11 percent, while profits of all industry ran over 38 percent.

Others blamed the environmentalists for obstructing the development of new oil fields, new refineries, and atomic energy plants. And the petroleum industry officials blame the government.

While Love was blaming nobody in particular, Frank Ikard, president of the API, said the industry had been issuing warnings about the fuel shortage ever since 1954, when government price-fixing was imposed on the natural gas industry, but that most government officials had "their hearing aids turned off."

He also blamed tax changes in 1969 which reduced the depletion allowance percentage and siphoned off "hundreds of millions of dollars each year from further search for needed new petroleum reserves."

The petroleum industry says that instead of reducing dependence on foreign oil, the United States imported 31.4 percent more crude oil during the first 10 months of 1973 than in the same period of 1972.

Accordingly, an API report stated, petroleum imports were exceeding six million barrels a day before the latest Middle East war, which was 35.4 percent of the 17.1 million barrels used in this country every day.

Both Love and the industry officials agree that it will take from three to five years to increase U.S. production of oil fuels "substantially"—and much longer to develop alternate supplies of nuclear, solar, thermal, and finally "fusion" power.

The outlook, then, is not for a short-term crisis but for a long-term adjustment to new and smaller cars, slower speeds and lower temperatures, higher prices, and intricate new negotiations to increase world production and spread the limited supplies equally both at home and abroad.

About the only man in Houston who seemed to have a simple solution was H.L. Hunt, the conservative independent oil producer. Liberate the independent producers, he suggested, then all would be well. But the others seemed much more gloomy, and Love, who has struggled with this problem when few other people were paying attention, looked as if he were having an energy crisis of his own.

Meanwhile, After the Wedding...

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON—Britain demonstrated to the world yesterday that while it may have lost its empire, it hasn't lost its touch. More than 500 million people watched the pageantry of a royal wedding, but what they didn't see was the disquiet—some call it malaise—that infects the fabric of British life these days.

The British have no peers in pomp. But they do have plenty of problems stirring the political and social atmosphere, worrying the government of Prime Minister Heath, occupying reams of space in the press, and recalling the 17th-century words of Samuel Pepys: "Every day things look worse and worse."

It is this face of Britain that wasn't visible to the television audiences abroad when Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips were married in Westminster Abbey. On the surface, it all appeared like the Britain of old, the days of grandeur, when the world listened to the trumpeters of British policy, when it was one of the richest nations in Europe, when anxieties about the state of the kingdom appeared a little, less frequently than now.

Between the two world wars in this century, Britain governed about a quarter of the earth. And now the self-examiners wonder anew whether Britain can govern itself, whether the politicians are losing control of events, whether the country economically is becoming the sick man of Europe and whether things are getting worse or—as Heath says—the country is on its way to recapturing a measure of past greatness.

The signs of disillusionment—not despair—abound. The voters are running away from both major parties, the Conservative and Labor, and rushing to the tiny Liberals and other minor parties in off-year elections that appear to confirm the mood of protest in the land.

The realization of Heath's dream to enter the European Economic Community has brought him nothing but grumbling from a public that blames the Common Market for soaring inflation, including a 13 percent jump in food prices in the last year. Tangible benefits of the historic decision to join Europe are not yet apparent.

If living standards are indeed rising as the government claims, the British themselves profess to be unhappy with the pace. If Europe is supposed to mean economic stability and growth, they wonder, why did Tuesday's afternoon newspapers report Britain's worst trade deficit ever and a record jump to 13 percent in the minimum lending rate?

It was, as the headlines here like to put it, a "Trade Shock" and a "Bank Shock," all of which helps feed the national unease.

Industrial Strife

Moreover, the country once again appears headed for a period of serious industrial strife with miners and electricians fighting against the legal restraints imposed by Heath to curb inflation. There may soon be periods of blackouts in Britain, not because of any oil shortage, but because it is the time of year for those unions to display their muscle, whatever the merits of their claims.

Accordingly, a confrontation is building in this "labor shock," with Scotland Yard establishing a special unit to deal with picket violence and the government declaring a state of emergency, the fifth since the Conservatives took over power in 1970. The political experts are suggesting that a real showdown in a lights-out Britain would lead Heath to call an election on the issue of whether 10 Downing Street or the unions rule the country.

Other unions are restive as well under the curbs on pay increases, arguing that the reins on prices are not tight enough to restrain the rising cost of living. The image of strike-torn Britain may soon again be etched more sharply in world opinion.

Even the postal service, once viewed as the symbol of efficiency, is warning Britons not to expect too much this Christmas. There seems to be a shortage of postmen, which may explain why the service appears to have deteriorated already.

Signs of Decline

There are those, too, who feel that Britain, despite the problems, is not facing up to the realities of life and the new signs of decline. That was part of the recent message, for example, from one of Heath's closest advisers, Lord Rothschild, who said that unless "we take a very strong pull at ourselves and give up the idea that we are among the wealthiest, most influential and important countries in the world, we are likely to find ourselves in increasingly serious trouble" and ranked as one of the poorest countries in Europe.

Whether the British really care where they stand in the world is debatable. For all their immediate anxieties, most continue to avoid neuroses over getting rich. And some Americans who have experienced the relatively leisurely pace here, the drawn-out talks in pub corners, the love of parks and countryside, and the general good temper, have concluded that perhaps the British have the right approach to life.

That doesn't necessarily translate into happiness or euphoria. The problems are real and the British know it. For yesterday, at least, they could forget about them.

Tracing the Events In U.S.-Europe Rift

By Flora Lewis

WASHINGTON, — Misunderstandings, lack of information and a basic divergence in perception of the nature of the Middle East crisis led to the recent sharp public rift between Europe and the United States, according to American and allied diplomats.

A series of interviews on what led the United States to criticize the allies publicly for the position they took during the crisis has disclosed that the personality of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and the diplomatic history of the last two years were important factors.

There were also underlying changes in circumstance that had developed in recent years that were not adequately weighed or even noticed beforehand, the diplomats said.

These include the heavy European dependence on Arab oil supplies, the quantity and sophistication of weapons supplied to the Arabs by the Soviet Union, and the unexpected ability of the Arabs to mount an effective joint diplomatic campaign.

"They knew exactly where to go and where to put the pressure in each capital," said an American official.

But the serious new strains on Atlantic relations also arose as a result of factors not directly concerned with the war and the Arabs' oil weapon, but stemming much more directly from the way the United States and Europe have been conducting their diplomacy with each other.

Officials said that a few days after the war began on Oct. 6 the U.S. assessment shifted from viewing it as an Arab-Israeli confrontation to discerning evidence of a Soviet attempt to change the whole strategic balance in the Middle East.

European officials, however, continued to see it as a local war rather than an East-West issue. American sources concede that the United States made little effort to explain its view to its allies. Kissinger was said to have felt that the allies should have understood the import of the Soviet effort. When they did not independently reach the same conclusion as Washington, he was said to have been angered and frustrated.

The secretary was particularly irritated, according to American officials, that Britain and France did not support the United States in opposing the Soviet Union's attempt to include American and Russian troops in the international emergency force created to help keep the cease-fire.

A message from the Soviet Communist leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, on Oct. 24 apparently suggested that the United States and the Soviet Union send troops and that the Russians would act alone if Washington refused. That message and reported intelligence that the Russians had taken preparatory measures for a quick airlift of troops were the reason given the worldwide American military alert on Oct. 25.

It was only after the alert had been put into effect and Washington was sure Moscow knew about it that a rejection of the Soviet proposal was sent to Brezhnev. (High-ranking State Department officials do not know whether the hot line was used.) The allies were not informed until afterward, and then only sketchily.

"Things were moving too fast, there wasn't time to give them all the details," an official explained. He conceded that efforts by State Department had facilitated to reach allied heads of government in time of crisis that could easily have been utilized. But the was a one-man show, according to the officials at the State Department, so that could not be done.

The allies were bewildered and angered by the lack of information at the time of the alert because they felt directly involved in the crisis. They say now United States never made it clear to them just what the Moscow-Washington argument on the was really about.

Suspicions Fanned

Inevitably, any period of tense American-Soviet diplomacy fans European suspicions. Moreover, there has been a widespread tendency in the wake of the meetings between Brezhnev and President Nixon to suppose that Soviet-American agreements must be deeper and broader than the specific points announced.

The theme of American diplomats' comments about the European allies could be put this way: "We've told them it is so, and they should know better, but it's true that our rhetoric and style created an aura of something bigger which may have led to assumptions."

In hindsight, some Americans now believe these assumptions could have been the basis for the difference between the American and European perception of what was going on in the Middle East. The Europeans could have supposed that some elements underlying détente meant that the Russians would not really try to upset the strategic balance, Washington came to believe they were doing.

In any event, when viewed from Washington, Kissinger's annoyance seems to have been aroused more by this difference in viewpoint than by the actual reaction of various allies to the U.S. crash program of military supply to Israel.

The United States was also irked by the refusal of most of its allies to permit planes carrying supplies to Israel to cross their territory. However, American officials concede that there were no real commitments on the part of members of NATO to allow the United States to do so.

The matter of cooperation in allowing U.S. military supplies to be speeded to Israel is, in fact, more complex than public statements indicated. The officials said there was a broad range of attitudes from France's total refusal of any kind of facilities and its shipment of arms to the Arabs to the Portuguese readiness to allow full use of bases.

Diplomats pointed out that the problems of getting allied permission for American military moves during a crisis had never been considered before because it was assumed that all would have the same view of an important crisis. The years and changing international relations have eroded the validity of that assumption, apparently without anyone having realized its significance.

Letters

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Proustian Echoes

If Anatole Broyard (Books, Nov. 2) wishes to pan Anthony Powell, that's his business. But to claim in doing so that his likeness to Proust is "based on nothing more than the fact that Mr. Powell has published 11 volumes of a 12-volume work, and that occasionally these volumes contain moderately long, finicky sentences" is to suggest that your reviewer has read neither author.

Save the obvious difference that Proust never wrote a 12-volume work, similarities abound: Rapidly and at random, both authors deal with society and Bohemianism as they touch and interact; both explore the artist's place in this world; both employ casts of hundreds, and first person narrators: both are obsessed with the effect and passing of time; both not only refer frequently to music and musicians but, above all, construct their works like symphonic scores. Vinteuil's "theme" in "A Remembrance of Things Past" is echoed in Powell's title, "A Dance to the Music of Time."

It may be exaggerating to claim that Powell is simply Proust anglicized and updated, but that view comes closer to the truth than Broyard's. Heck, even their names are both six letters, beginning with P.

ANTONY C. SMITH.
Madrid.

Russia and Mideast

Sen. Henry Jackson is right. The overwhelming present danger is Russia's long-standing determination to dominate the Near East's 70 percent of the world's oil resources. With primacy in that region Russia can blackmail the rest of the nations. Under an ever tightening embargo, Western Europe and Japan will strangle in the noose. The United States, handicapped though not crippled, will be isolated. These conditions are already near realization.

Countries like France, lulled by false security of good relations with the Arab states, are deluded that they will be exempt from the general privation. They turn from the evidence that this crisis was long fomented by the Russians and that the eventual, real price of accommodation will be the status of a Soviet vassal, another East Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary or Czechoslovakia.

DAVID F. SEIFERHELD.
Mougins, France.

Big Splash

At a time when the entire population of the United States is avidly concentrating on its President's alleged misdeeds (for no proofs are yet forthcoming), I wish to advise the vocal majority that virtuously clamors for him to be made to walk the plank that the ensuing splash may well drown all our hopes that America stand foremost both in foreign policy and at home.

SAM WELLY.
Paris.

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Anne and Phillips Wed; Half Billion Watch on TV

(Continued from Page 1)

mony was the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael Ramsey, as he married the couple.

Others with a close-up view were Queen Elizabeth II, her husband, Prince Philip, and her eldest son, Prince Charles, heir to the throne and celebrating his 25th birthday on his sister's wedding day.

Watching from the other side were the 25-year-old bridegroom's parents, Peter and Anne Phillips. The father is an executive of one of Britain's leading food companies.

About 1,800 guests—princes, politicians, friends—jammed the abbey.

The joyous crowds outside cheering and waving Union Jacks, began singing "Get Me to the Church on Time" as Anne drove to the abbey in the royal coach, drawn by four gray horses. She was accompanied by her father, Prince Philip.

Anne waved from her seat in the horse-drawn "glass coach," so called because of its large windows. Her father was all smiles.

Queen Elizabeth II drove to the abbey earlier in another coach with her mother and Prince Charles.

The princess wore a wedding gown of pure white silk and glittering tiara.

"She really looked lovely, as any bride should do on her wedding day," said a stenographer, Jenny Maule, one of the spectators lining the wedding route on an untypical November day of bright sunshine.

Massed Choirs

Massed choirs burst into song as the smiling bride entered the west door of the abbey. The hymn ringing beneath the soaring arches was "Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken."

Foreign royalty, including Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco, were among the guests who watched as Princess Anne walked up the aisle with one page and one bridesmaid, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones. The train of Anne's dress was relatively short, trailing only about a yard behind her, and she needed no bridesmaid to carry it.

At the foot of the altar steps she was joined by Capt. Phillips, wearing a scarlet dress uniform with spurs and sword. His best man was Capt. Eric Grounds.

Together, Mark and Anne climbed the five altar steps and knelt for the ceremony.

By Anne's direct request the TV cameras were stationed in such a way as to show only her veiled profile and not her full face as she made her vows of fidelity "till death us do part."

"The princess insists on at least some modicum of privacy," said the dean of the abbey, the Very Rev. Eric Abbott.

Anne promised to "obey, serve, love and honor" Capt Phillips.

But Dean Abbott said later, "I would be extremely surprised if Princess Anne gives her husband unquestioning obedience."

In fact, under royal protocol, Capt. Phillips will be expected to walk a couple of paces behind his wife on formal occasions.

In addition, Anne is colonel-in-chief of three regiments, while she only recently rose from being a lieutenant.

His vow was simple. "I plight thee my troth," he said.

The crowds cheered and waved as the newlyweds drove back to the palace in the glass coach. Thousands congregated in a solid mass around the Victoria Monument in front of the palace.

"We want the bride, we want the bride," the crowd chanted.

When Anne and Capt. Phillips made no immediate appearance on the palace balcony, the crowd began singing, "Why Are We Waiting?"

Cheering greeted the couple when they finally appeared. They were joined on the balcony by the queen and other members of the royal family.

After five minutes of beaming and waving to the throng the royal family withdrew. Anne and Capt. Phillips appeared again briefly and then turned back to join their guests at a wedding breakfast of lobster and partridge.

Later in the day the princess and her husband were to leave for an overnight stay at an undisclosed place before flying to the West Indies tomorrow to join the royal yacht Britannia on an 18-day honeymoon cruise.

The bride had awoken on her wedding day to the sound of Scottish bagpipes.

Pipe Major David Caird marched outside her Buckingham Palace window playing Highland wedding melodies.

The princess took an 8 a.m. breakfast, hurriedly looked through messages, saw her parents in their private room and wished her brother Prince Charles a happy 25th birthday.

Much of the morning was devoted to getting into the wedding dress—a high-necked, rich double fabric with Elizabethan sleeves over finely pleated white silk chiffon undersleeves, and a shoulder train embroidered with floral sprays of silk, silver thread, pearls and mirror jewels.

A French make-up expert, Olivier Echaudemaison, was flown in from Paris to assist the princess. Her hairdresser, Michael of Michaeljohn, in London's Mayfair district, put the finishing touches on her coiffure just before she left the palace to enter the coach. He then sped by car to the abbey, ready to carry out last-minute repairs at the abbey door if needed.

Before the wedding day Anne and Capt. Phillips exchanged personal wedding gifts.

The princess was given a jeweled brooch of her bridegroom's regiment, the Queen's Dragoon Guards. Her gift to him was silver buttons, studs and cuff links with the letter "A" in red enamel and "M" in blue enamel with a background of diamonds.

More than 4,000 policemen lined the route. Scores of special marksmen were stationed, for security reasons, on rooftops and at office windows along the way.

In the abbey itself, security men brought in four dogs trained to sniff out bombs that might have been planted by such extremist groups as the Irish Republican Army.

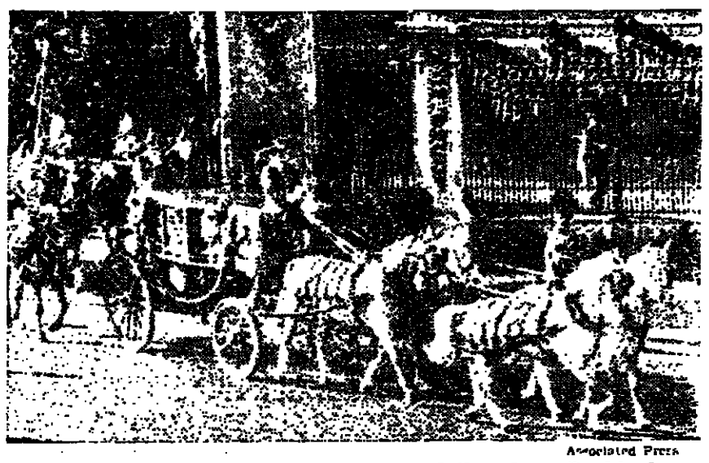
The sunny day, in contrast to the weather forecast, was a welcome break in normally bleak November for about 80 persons who spent the night in sleeping bags along the wedding route.

Some were distressed by an early morning swoop by police searching for bombs. The police confiscated metallic objects such as coffee flasks and told owners to pick them up from local police stations after the ceremony.



Associated Press.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Phillips waving from a balcony at Buckingham Palace after their wedding. From left, Peter Phillips, the father of the groom; Prince Andrew, a page; the best man, Capt. Eric Grounds; the newlyweds; Lady Sarah Armstrong Jones; Prince Charles, and the mother of the bride, Queen Elizabeth II.



Associated Press

Glass coach carries Princess Anne, her father from Buckingham.



Associated Press

During all-night vigil to see procession.

In Return for Its Aid on Mideast

Portugal Seeks U.S. Support For Colonial Wars in Africa

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP).—Portugal has told the United States that it expects more support from Washington for its African colonial wars in return for the key role played by the Portuguese Azores air bases in shuttling American arms to Israel during the Middle East war last month.

Diplomatic sources here say that the Portuguese government has indicated that it expects this country to pay more for the use of the American-built Lajes air base in the Azores and that it is interested in obtaining sophisticated arms to deal with advanced Soviet weapons, including surface-to-air missiles, now flowing to the guerrilla movements in Portugal's African territories.

In addition, Portugal is seeking U.S. support in a developing battle at the United Nations over the admission of Guinea-Bissau, an independent state which nationalist rebels proclaimed recently in part of Portuguese Guinea. More than 60 nations have recognized Guinea-Bissau.

The Portuguese demands place the United States in a delicate position. Washington has adhered for 12 years to a policy of forbidding Portugal to use in its African territories the American military equipment it receives as a NATO ally. Washington has also tried to maintain a neutral stand internationally on Portugal's African wars.

Strategic Importance

On the other hand, the role played by Portugal during the recent Arab-Israeli war has shown the strategic importance of the Azores to any future U.S. arms airlift to Israel.

The Nixon administration has already responded to Portuguese pressure by asking Congress to kill a Foreign Assistance Act amendment that would make a law of the 1961 executive order prohibiting the use of U.S. arms in Portuguese Africa.

However, the amendment, which would require the President to suspend any U.S. economic or military assistance used in direct support of Portugal's African wars, has already passed both houses of Congress and now is in conference. This makes it extremely difficult to eliminate.

Lisbon is so anxious to have the amendment dropped that Portuguese Ambassador Joao Hall Themido called last week on a number of senators who had sponsored it.

Congressional sources said yesterday that many of the amendment's co-sponsors were torn between their support for it and their backing of military aid for Israel.

Portugal was placed in a difficult spot by American use of the mid-Atlantic Azores bases as a stopover point for the giant C-5As flying military supplies to Israel and for Skyhawks sent to replace Israeli losses.

Portugal was getting between 80 and 85 percent of its oil from Arab states and was anxious to avoid an embargo such as was placed on Arab supplies to the United States and the Netherlands.

Oil From Angola

So far, the Arabs have not concentrated their attention on Portugal, possibly because Lisbon is in a position to substitute Arab supplies with oil from its West African territory of Angola. Gulf Oil produces about 150,000 barrels daily there, twice Portugal's total needs.

Negotiations for a new U.S. lease on the air base at Lajes in the Azores have recently begun and are expected to continue over the next few months. The lease expires in February.

Under the current lease, signed in 1971, the United States has provided Portugal with a $30-million loan for seed grains, given it an oceanographic research vessel, granted $1 million for teacher training and offered $5 million in nonmilitary excess equipment.

A $400-million line of credit which the U.S. government also extended to Portugal in connection with the base agreement has hardly been touched, according to State Department sources.

The major problem now facing the Portuguese in the conduct of their colonial wars is the recent shipment of much more sophisticated Soviet arms to the African nationalists fighting in Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique and Angola.

Diplomatic sources here report that at least five Portuguese planes were shot down in Portuguese Guinea last spring by Soviet SAM-7 missiles. The nationalists there claim that they downed 20 Portuguese planes between March and September, but do not indicate how they were hit.

The situation of the Portuguese Air Force in the West African territory was regarded as sufficiently serious to ground all planes in a recent span of several months.

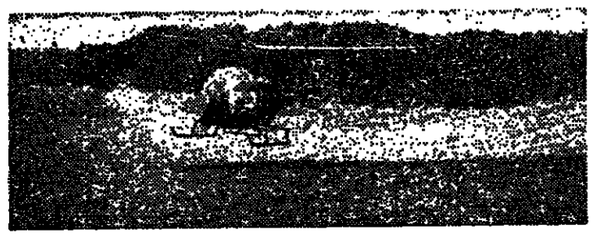
There are also reports that 40 African nationalists have gone to Moscow for pilot training and that the Independence party of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands may soon form an air force based in neighboring independent Guinea.

Today photographer W. P. Geller, winner of the award "The Golden Eye" of the 15th World Press Photo Competition 1971/72, presents the contribution made by Bayer (Germany) to the World Food problem.



Almost 60 per cent of mankind suffers from food deficiency. World population will double by the year 2000. Bayer co-operated with many scientists from different countries to inquire into present world food production. Realistic planning of the future is based on the results of this research to prevent the world food situation from going from bad to worse because of rapid population increase. The aim is to ensure step-by-step improvement.

let's go on!



When in 1958 thousands of millions of aphids threatened to destroy South African wheat crops, Bayer was quick to set up an air lift between Cologne and Johannesburg in a matter of hours. The dramatic race against time was won when spray planes destroyed the aphid colonies with Bayer crop protection products. Wheat crops, and thus the daily bread of millions, were saved.



Dr Cramer, author of the research paper "Crop Protection and World Crops", says: "It is not Utopian when we say that crop losses, which are still one-third of possible world crops, could be reduced to a fraction of the present amount if we made full use of available crop protection and preservation agents."
This was proved to be true in e.g. Japan and South Africa.
For example, 25 years ago the Japanese rice crops were below the world average yield of 38 cwts. per hectare (1 hectare = 2 1/2 acres), just as today's Indian rice crop yields are still below the world average figure.
But there were no more crop failures since the rice stem borer and a dangerous fungus disease were successfully controlled with the help of Bayer crop protection products. Today the Japanese rice supplies are big enough to feed the population and even to export excess amounts.
Now Japanese yields have gone up to 101 1/2 cwts., topping the list of Asian countries.





Bayer focusses all attention on introducing crop protection products which are degraded in the plant and are then harmless to man and his environment. Every year up to 10,000 synthetic compounds supplied by Bayer research chemists are tested for their suitability as pesticides, fungicides or weedkillers.
Only one or two of these substances pass all tests. It takes five to nine years at a total development cost of DM 15 to 25 million before a new substance can be brought on the market as a commercial product.



Degrading of the substance in the plant and soil is tested in infinitely thorough laboratory trials. Toxicity trials are then conducted for several years in different species of animals. Finally, the substances are tested over several vegetation periods in our own agricultural testing stations in the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Japan, South Africa, Egypt, and the United States.

After these open-air trials, we conduct bulk trials under practical conditions in potential areas of application.

M Cepède, President of the French Committee to combat starvation, made the following statement: "Technically speaking, it would be possible even now to supply enough food to a rapidly increasing world population. But in many cases we lack the political, economic and educational facilities to introduce modern methods of cultivation, pest control and stock preservation as quickly and as comprehensively as the need of the hour would demand." Without modern crop protection and pest control, 90 per cent of mankind would be starving instead of 60 per cent. This figure is still most unsatisfactory, but we can and must improve on it.

KW 528 b

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WAVERLEY ROOT

An American Who Painted French

PARIS (IHT).—"The French think of me as an American painter," Abraham Rattner said sadly. It is understandable. He *is* an American painter. But I knew what he meant. During the great days of the 1920s and 1930s, when Paris was a crucible of creativity, Rattner was active in the stimulating group which was making *French* art so vivid (of which many others, like himself, were French by adoption, not birth), and he felt himself, as indeed he was, part of the *French* art world.

He still maintains his Paris studio in the Alesia quarter and divides his time between Paris and New York, but here, I think, he has lost the sense of participation. He looks back with nostalgia to the heady days before the war and feels, probably, that the French art world has *moved* away and *left* him out of it. What has really happened is that the art world has moved away from France leaving almost nothing behind it. All of us who knew the prewar days are nostalgic about them; but regret for a period of brilliance will not bring it back. Actually Rattner in New York is living now, as he was in prewar Paris, in the capital of art, assuming that it still has a capital.

Paris is not the same any more, and Rattner feels it, as all the oldtimers do, if I may judge by certain entries in his journal which I saw because they juxtaposed one he showed me because it recorded a visit to me: "Went to see W. R. He is alone with a bad back and a great big white beard . . . outdoes mine. We talked of old times in Paris . . . Henry Miller, the Verve magazine (and to think I am the one who started that!) . . . His place is near the Montparnasse station. We walked there to have a coffee. Horrible reflections on the Paris of today!" (Everybody who knew the old Montparnasse thinks it horrible today.) And again: "Walked down the Champs-Elysées. I was impressed by the degree of mediocrity, accented by the international hippies . . . a parade of goggle-eyed ignoramuses."

Art Magazine

Verve, to which Rattner referred above, was perhaps the most prodigious, the most sumptuous, magazine of the arts ever published (if not, its predecessor, Minotaure, was—its first cover was by Picasso. Rattner's work appeared in both; and the measure in which he belonged to the Paris art world is underlined by the fact that he was the only American whose paintings were reproduced in Verve (there were photographers—Man Ray, for instance—and writers—Hemingway, of course—but no other American painter). He found himself there surrounded by Balthus, Bonnard, Braque, Chagall, Derain, Giacometti, Juan Gris, Gromaire, Kandinsky, Klee, Léger, Masson, Matisse, Miró, Picasso, Rouault, Vollard.

Few persons today remember how Verve began; perhaps not many knew about it then. Verve was born from the marriage of Paris-attracted genius and American money. It was subsidized originally by Esquire; and it was Rattner who fired David Smart, publisher of Esquire, with enthusiasm for the project, and then introduced him to Tériade, the Greek-born genius of art publishing who created Verve and whose achievements the French government honored this summer by a major exhibition at the Grand Palais.

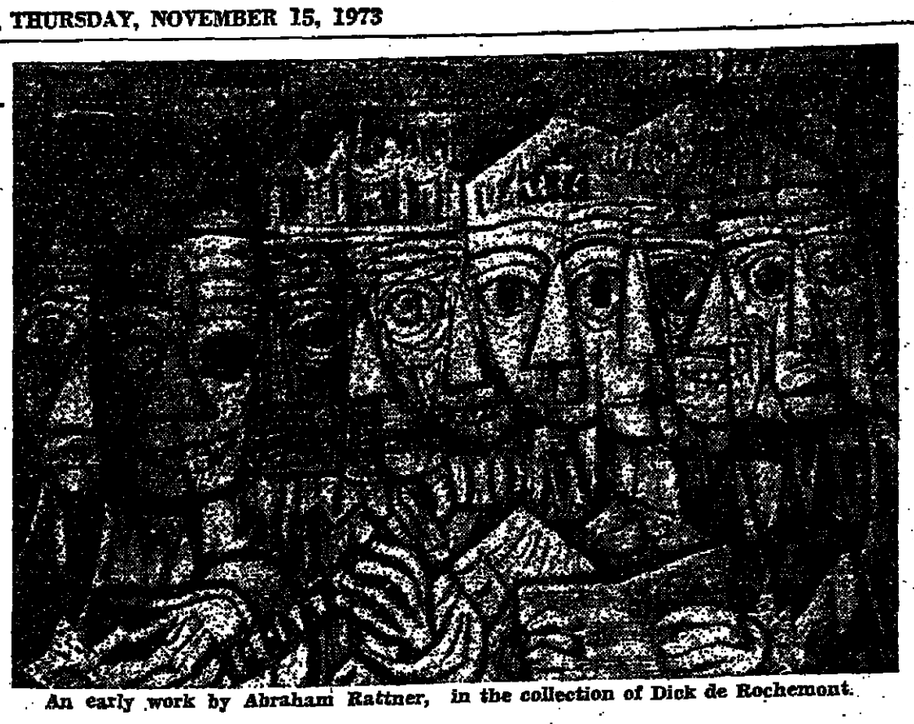
Tériade was one of the regulars at the table at the Café du Dôme occupied, among others, by Rattner, Giacometti, Le Corbusier, Marcel Duchamps and two influential art critics, Maurice Raynal of the Intransigeant, and Pierre Reverdy, who fought in a skeptical press the battle for cubism.

The Americans

This was evidently not the circle frequented by the Americans of this period; indeed the only intimate Rattner seems to have had among the contemporary American creators was not an artist, but a writer—Henry Miller. They were both poor at the time, but Rattner was a little less badly off than Miller, and helped him out occasionally. Miller, displaying the rare gift of gratitude, never forgot those days. When, later, he traveled around America soaking in impressions for "The Air-Conditioned Nightmare," Rattner went with him, sketching as Miller drove; some of those drawings appear as illustrations in Miller's book.

Miller has several times written appreciations for catalogues of Rattner exhibitions, in one of which he said: "In the painting of Abe Rattner one of the most striking things I am aware of is *inquiétude*."

He was tempted by cubism in its heyday, he once told me, but in the end he never went in for it. It must have been too arid, too intellectualized, too de-humanized, to appeal to his temperament.



An early work by Abraham Rattner, in the collection of Dick de Rochemont.

This was the side of Rattner I knew before the war, that of the warm, friendly human being, for he was leading a double life then, and I was involved in only one half of it.

One part, and no doubt the most important part for him, revolved around that table at the Café du Dôme, where he was an artist among artists. The other part was riveted to a café table too, but in the Café de Flore, which was where I knew him. And there, curiously enough, I did not think of him primarily as a painter. I knew he was a painter, of course, just as I knew that most of the others were journalists, and one a pharmacist and one of the others a tax expert. But what we did for a living was not the point.

The point was that we were friends, comfortable with each other, requiring when we were together no other amusement than talk. Rattner as a painter rather than Rattner as a friend did not obtrude, for he was a modest man, never given to blowing his own horn nor to talking about himself, and he reserved the subject of art for the table at the Dôme, where he could discuss its techniques and its aspirations with fellow artists who knew something about the subject.

I suppose it was because Rattner remained in my memory as one of my café cronies rather than as an artist that it had never occurred to me, up to now, to write about him. He was not, like an artist seen from without, a subject for reporting; indeed, as a personal friend, he was almost excluded as journalistic subject matter—it is often in bad taste to seize upon one's intimates to make publishable copy out of them. Thus in the course of reminiscent writings about a period which furnished rich food for reporting, I have from time to time drawn upon my memories of artists of the time whose merits were certainly not as great as those of Rattner, but have never written anything about him because he did not fall into the category of objects.

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	Place Vendôme	
MORABITO	Leather Goods, Jewelry	1
CHAUMET	Jeweler	12
MAUBOUSSIN	Jeweler	20
VAN CLEEF & ARPELS	Jeweler	22
WILMART	Fabrics	25
BOUCHERON	Jeweler	26
	Rue de la Paix	
MAPPIN AND WEBB	Watchmk., Jewel., Goldsm.	1
TECLA	Jewelry, Cultured Pearls	2
MELLERIO	Jeweler, Goldsmith	9
LUCIENNE OFFENTHAL	Leather Goods, Jewelry Art Objects	24
	Rue de Castiglione	
EMILIO PUCCI	Boutique	4
	Rue Saint-Honoré	
LARSEN	Tailor, Shirt-maker	346

OPEN SATURDAY
PARKING

The Franco-American Fashion Spectacular

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 14 (IHT).—The Franco-American fashion spectacular, scheduled Nov. 28 at Versailles, is turning into a tempest in a teapot.

Behind the social frills stands a valid cause, Versailles, which, without private donations, would be in the sad, decrepit state of most of the châteaux in the Loire Valley. Behind Versailles stands its dedicated curator, Gerald Van der Kemp, who is such a believer in the royalist cause that he goes as far as attending the yearly mass for the dead said for Marie Antoinette.

Mr. Van der Kemp has also spent 20 years of his life restoring Versailles and one of his major achievements has been the complete restoration of the Grand Trianon. He was able to do so largely thanks to American money. He is in the United States frequently, calling on American friends for help. Recently, he succeeded in obtaining for the château the tax-deductibility status of American foundations.

To raise more money for the château, Mr. Van der Kemp called on Baronne Guy de Rothschild to organize a fête at Versailles. The idea was to have a show grouping five American and five French couturiers and to build a spectacular around the clothes. But 10 Paris couturiers who were scheduled to appear in the finale pulled out last week because they felt they were being given short shrift.

In the beginning, five top couturiers (Cardin, Ungaro, Givenchy, Dior and Saint Laurent) were to participate. Each of them was given a tableau, with 10 dresses worked into it. The organizers then asked the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture if the remaining 10 couturiers would not participate in the finale.

The answer was "Yes, but..." The "but" became a firm "no" last week when Jean-Louis Barrault, who is directing the French show, revealed that each of the 10 would only have one dress in the finale in which designers would not be identified, according to Pierre Mouclier, deputy general, director of the chambre. So the couturiers preferred to withdraw.

"It was unacceptable," said Jean Louis Scherrer, one of the youngest in the group, which includes such established houses as Balmain, Lanvin and Ricci. "Not so much for us, really, but more so for Mme. Grès, whose talent is a legend. Besides, Mme. Grès also happens to be president of the chambre."

"I'm sorry," Mr. Mouclier said, "we did try in the interest of couture, but the terms offered to us did not do justice to the 10 couturiers."

But the Baronne de Rothschild, who is heading the French committee (and donating the supper and wine—Château Lafitte—for 850 people) feels quite different about it. Although her main interest, she said, is helping Versailles, she has been accused of favoring some couturiers against others. "Totally untrue," she said. "The five were chosen according to a Gallup poll. I, in fact, interfered to include the other 10 but I'm afraid the whole thing was mishandled by the Chambre Syndicale. I should have had things more firmly in hand."



Keystone.

Mr. Van der Kemp

The baroness, who lost eight pounds doing what she calls "a killing, full-time job, said that the couturiers failed to realise that they were being included in the most beautiful tableau and were not, repeat not, unidentified.

Other morose people have suggested that the baroness pull out of the whole affair because of the Middle East situation. That also burns her up. "It's so unfair," she said. "I don't see what Versailles and the Middle East crisis have in common. My husband and myself have done and are still doing all we can for Israel. But I don't believe in putting ashes on your head and sitting home. I'm a positive person."

Be that as it may, the V sailles fête is bound to be major social event this fall. combination of Rothschild Versailles is dazzling enough get 400 socialites to fly over the United States. The invitations (at 1,000 francs apiece no free loaders) have been on royal blue silk. The decoration is being done by François - Daigre, who minds all that the Rothschilds The palace will be illumine the supper held in grand s (with Savonnerie rugs and porcelain and cutlery courtesy various Versailles friends) in royal apartments.

Both French and Americ have rounded up well kn stars to appear in their tabl The Americans captured Minnelli, the French have Nureyev. The major attrac still remains the fact that the first time five U. S. design will get formal recognition, *tres de noblesse*, so to speak. France—a thing which w have been unheard of only years ago, when the scene dominated by such giants Chanel, Balenciaga and Ch tian Dior.

No Instant Fortune for Sextuplet

By James P. Sterba

DENVER (NYT).—Two months after his wife gave birth to sextuplets, Eugene Stanek, a 31-year-old accountant, is finding that multiple births do not reap the financial bonanza they used to.

Five of the infants survived. Four are home doing well, and the other one is expected to be released from the hospital this week.

But as the bills start coming in, the Stanek family faces some deficit financing. The instant affluence that accompanied births of quintuplets in the past has not materialized. Although some material and financial contributions have been made to the family, they are a trickle compared to the flood received by quints in the past.

For example, Andrew Fischer, whose wife gave birth to quintuplets in 1965, was a shipping clerk at the time with a take-home pay of $76 a week. From commercial contracts, contributions and publicity rights, he now manages an estate that brings in an estimated $80,000 a year. The family lives in a $100,000 house and on an 800-acre farm in South Dakota.

Following the birth of the Dionne quintuplets in Ontario in 1934, a trust fund was established and investments reaped $250,000 for each quint by the time they reached 21 years of age.

Mr. Stanek said he estimates that hospital and doctor bills will amount to from $30,000 to $35,000, of which 80 percent will be covered by his health insurance. The insurance company will also pay 80 percent of the costs of nursing at home. Until doctors give their O.K., nurses are required around the clock at the Stanek household.

That means immediate medical bills totaling anywhere from $4,000 to $7,000, half to be paid by the Staneks, plus 20 percent of future nursing and medical bills.

Then, after the nurses leave, Mrs. Stanek will require full-time live-in help. But insurance does cover that expense.

Some contributions have come in. Mr. Sta said that Montgomery Ward has offered to sup free clothing and furniture for a year. Parke Da the drug company, has offered to supply its h formula, and Gerbers said it will provide h food for as long as it's needed.

In the past, big national magazines paid tens thousands of dollars for exclusive stories and p tographs of newborn quintuplets. But two m magazines, Life and Look, are now out of busin Some other magazines have expressed interest have made no firm commitments. And thus the Staneks have entered into only one short-t contract for exclusive story and photograph rig with The Associated Press.

No one has offered a new house, although Staneks need one badly. With nurses, the babies that are home already, plus the Stan other son, Gregory, 4 years old, their present th bedroom home is crowded.

A few days after the babies were born on 16, an account was established at a local bank accept contributions. But so far only about has been donated.

Mr. Stanek said interest in the family was pr ably diminished because of the fact that his used a fertility drug.

The six babies were born seven weeks premat The second one born, Julia, died from a lung fliction 48 hours later. The others, John, Ste Jeffrey, Nathan and Catherine, now all weigh tween 5 and 6 pounds.

Prone to privacy, the Staneks have avoided p licity and have even installed an unlisted telepho Mr. Stanek said he isn't interested in promot his family.

"We're certainly not in the business of mar ing our children," he insisted.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (IHT). This is how critics for Th New York Times rate new film

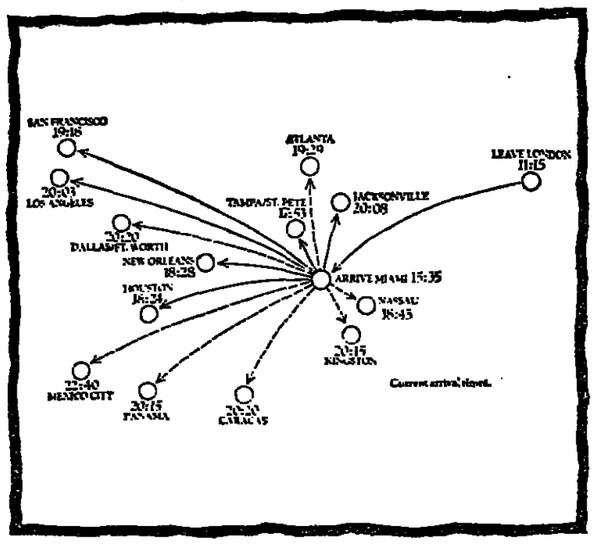
"Year of the Woman" purpor rather than serves the cause women, writes Vincent Can Directed and written by Ame can poet Sandra Hochman, it described as a satire and fantasy but, says Canby: "I mostly Miss Hochman's silly, se indulgent semidocumentary ab feminist activities at the 1 Democratic National Conventi in Miami. Miss Hochman, w apparently considers herself force for raising women's co sciousnesses, sees hardly anyo except herself in this monta of interviews and dopey fant sequences, with a supporting c including Liz Rensy, Floryn Kennedy, Art Buchwald, Wal Beatty, Shirley MacLaine, Gl Steinem, Norman Mailer others. Everyone gets used."

* * *

"Charley Varrick," directed Don Siegel, is an entertain robbers-and-robbers action dr drama, writes Vincent Canby it. "Charley Varrick (Wa Matthau) is a former air-cr pilot, supposedly turned le mate crop duster, who makes living robbing small banks in Southwest. By some dread fluke, when he and his associ stick up the bank in Tres Gra N.M., they get away not with modest $15,000 they expected, with more than three-quarters a million dollars. The bank tu out to be a way station employ by the Mafia. Siegel has decon ed the movie with a lot of col ful bit characters . . . but the a tion sequences give the film content as well as style."

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The public viewing will take place, prior to the sale, on Friday November 16, from 2 to 6 p.m. and from 9 to 11 p.m., and Saturday, November 17, from 10 a.m. to noon.



هكذا من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1973

Japan Payments Deficit Widens

...YO, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ)—...recorded its eighth con...e monthly balance-of-pay... deficit in October, the ...e Ministry announced to... a provisional accounting. ...month's $960-million net ...lance of payments deficit ...81 billion for the first 10 ... of 1973, a sharp contrast ... surplus of about $3,857 ... in the like period of ...

...n recorded a $4,741-billion ... in the overall balance of ...nts of 1972 and a $7,677-... surplus in 1971.

October deficit was wider ... September's $581-million ...tflow, mainly because of a ... increase in imports and ... an increased payment in ... visible accounts, despite a ...d net outflow in the long-... capital accounts. It was a ...ic change against the ...illion overall payments ... in October 1972.

...n's trade surplus fell ... in October to $130 mil... from $549 million in Sep... and from $682 million in ... 1972.

Imports Up 77%

...r exports were valued at ...illion, up 34 percent from ... earlier. Ministry officials ...ted the sharp increase to a ...ly lower export total in ... 1973. Imports totaled ...illion, up 77 percent from ... earlier. Figures for both ... and exports are measur... a free-one-board (FOB) ... and transfer pay... which are combined in the ...

provisional accounting, showed a deficit of $370 million in October against a $302-million deficit in September and a $117 million deficit in October 1972.

These two payments categories, combined with the trade total, are called the current accounts, which recorded a $250-million deficit in October, compared with a $347-million surplus in September and with a $682-million surplus a year earlier.

The basic balance of payments, which combined the current and long-term capital accounts, was in a deficit of $770 million against a $563-million deficit in September and a $154-million surplus in October last year.

Short-term capital and errors and omissions, which are combined in the provisional accounting, were listed as a deficit of $190 million, compared with $18 million of deficit in the September term and with a $781-million surplus in October 1972.

$14-Billion Gap Seen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan's payments deficit may total as much as $10 billion in the year ending Dec. 31, the U.S.-Japan Trade Council said yesterday.

The turnabout in Japan's balance-of-payments situation from surplus to deficit "has been considered healthy for the international trading community so far," the council said in a statement.

But the trade group added, "Some Japanese economists are beginning to worry that continued deficits of such a magnitude would be too much of a good thing."

The trade group linked what it called Japan's "rapidly deteriorating trade and payments position" to the basic shift in U.S.-Japanese trade over the past year.

Much of the improvement in U.S. trade figures (which may show an overall surplus of $1 billion or more this year) derives "from very large increases in U.S. exports to Japan, which jumped 72 percent in the first three quarters of 1973 from 1972 to a total of about $6 billion," the trade group said.

In the same period, it was noted, U.S. imports from Japan increased by about 8.5 percent to a total of about $7.2 billion.

"At this rate," the council said, "the U.S. trade deficit with Japan for the full year 1973 is likely to be under $2 billion, or less than half the 1972 figure."

The United States last year had an overall trade deficit of about $6.4 billion, and about two-thirds of this was reflected in a $4.1-billion deficit with Japan alone.

Philips' Profit Rises by 31%

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Net profit rose by 31 percent at Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken in the third quarter and by 41 percent in the first nine months, the company indicated here today.

Profit in the quarter was 198 million guilders (about $73 million), up from 151 million guilders a year earlier. In the nine months earnings were 587 million guilders compared with 416 million guilders.

Sales in the quarter totaled 5.25 billion guilders, up from 13.8 billion guilders.

A spokesman for Philips' said results for the final quarter are expected to be in line with the rest of the year. He said there is no change in the company's forecast of a 12 percent sales rise in 1973.

On the oil crisis, the spokesman said energy costs are a small part of Philips' production costs, which are heavily influenced by raw material prices.

He pointed out that in the current situation, Philips' operations, being spread worldwide, favored the company.

...pectac...

...ne Dollar...

...ON (AP-DJ).—The late or clos... bank rates for the dollar here.

	Nov. 14, 1973 Today	Prev.	Ch.
...per £)	2.3932	2.3930	—7.97
...(A)...	39.05	39.10	
...(B)...	38.875	39.01	+15.88
...e mark	2.5987	2.6125	+34.87
...one.....	6.0	6.005	+16.50
	24.6	24.61	+16.13
...(A).....	4.505	4.50	± 0.13
...(B).....	4.485	4.43	+16.13
	2.7062	2.7005	+35.70
...pound...	4.30	4.30	
	634.0	634.0	
...rancs.....	592.75	592.12	—1.75
	57.045	57.2	
	19.15	19.06	+34.90
...n.....	4.3625	4.355	+10.75
...rupee.....	2.1895	2.1825	+31.34
	280.45	280.5	+9.83

...entage change against the dol... central rates set by the 1971 ...onian agreement, as calculating ...rgan Guaranty Trust Co. The ... are based on currency quota... New York.

...e: B: Commercial.

Profit Boom In U.S. Seen Nearing End

Number of Companies With Gains Is Lower

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (IHT).—A sharp decline in the number of companies enjoying higher profits suggests that the earnings boom is coming to an end, according to First National City Bank.

Profits of 1,551 firms surveyed by Citibank's economics department showed an increase of 31 percent over the same quarter of last year, the bank said in its economic letter for November.

But much of the third-quarter gain resulted from a high rate of inflation and dollar devaluation. "Influences not likely to play such heavy roles in the quarters ahead," the letter continues.

In addition, only slightly more than three out of four firms reported higher profits than a year earlier, whereas in both the first and second quarters, five out of six companies reported year-to-year increases.

Slowdown Signal

On a quarter-to-quarter basis, there was a very sharp decline in the proportion of companies with higher earnings, "a development which, in the past, has signalled general slowdowns or recessions in business," says the letter.

In a survey of 1,075 manufacturing corporations, after-tax profits were up 35 percent over a year earlier. About two-thirds of this advance was the result of a 21 percent increase in sales. The remainder, reflecting greater productivity, economies effected by fuller utilization of capacity and improvements in price and productivity, came from increased profit margins.

Among manufacturing industries, the largest gains were concentrated in basic industries where reports of capacity operations and shortages have been increasingly common. Chief among these were iron, nonferrous metals, petroleum production and refining, paper and chemicals.

Most of the other manufacturing industries were laggard only by comparison with the phenomenal gains in the basic industries. "Annual increases of 12 percent to 35 percent in earnings are generally considered highly satisfactory," the letter declares, "and these rates were achieved in the third quarter by all groups except rubber, beverages and apparel."

Eurco Is Worth...

Nov. 14, 1973

The Eurco, the currency cocktail of the nine EEC monies, is made up of 28.9 percent deutsche marks, 22.3 percent French francs, 14.6 percent pounds sterling, 9.9 percent lire, 9.1 percent guilders, 9.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent krone, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eurco was today worth:

DM	3.18545	Belgian F.	47.65793
French F.	5.53212	Krone	7.33833
£	0.51009	Irish £	0.51022
Lire	767.61275	Lux. F.	47.65790
Guilders	3.36201	U.S.$	1.22142

A Correction

Due to a typographical error, 1972 first-half losses at Cie. des Machines Bull were incorrectly given as 38.7 million French francs in Tuesday's editions of the International Herald Tribune. The correct figure is 38,700 francs (roughly $8,800).

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Cavenham Seeks Grand Union

Charles Rodman, president of Grand Union Co., says the company has received a proposal from Cavenham, a British concern, for a cash tender offer for 51 percent of the Grand Union common stock at $19 a share. The board has agreed to put the offer to stockholders without a recommendation, Grand Union adds. Cavenham has extensive food manufacturing and retailing interests in Europe. Early this year Cavenham and Liggett & Myers Inc. held talks on a possible exchange of equity interests, but in early April they ended the talks.

Airco, British Oxygen Hold Talks

Airco Inc., of New Jersey, and British Oxygen Co. have been "holding discussions" about a possible merger of the two companies since early summer. George Dillon, chairman of Airco, says a tender offer by British Oxygen for Airco's 11,765,233 outstanding common shares "is one possibility being considered." British Oxygen, he said, might offer $16.718 for each Airco common share, which would be 25 percent above the closing price of Airco common on Nov. 2 on the New York Stock Exchange. This would give a tender offer a value of about $196.7 million and would make it one of the largest offers for an American company by a British concern. Mr. Dillon emphasizes that British Oxygen has not as yet made any definitive offer. He also notes that in the discussions between the two companies the possibility of an offer was only one of a number of alternative routes being considered for the amalgamation of Airco and British Oxygen interests.

Phillips Ordered to Shed Tidewater

A federal judge has ordered Phillips Petroleum Co. to divest itself of its holdings in Tidewater Oil Co., ruling that Phillips's acquisition of a Tidewater division seven years ago for $38 million violated anti-trust laws. U.S. District Court Judge Warren J. Ferguson directed Phillips to provide a plan for divestiture within 90 days. The government brought its anti-trust action in July 1966, contending the acquisition of Tidewater's *Western manufacturing & marketing division* that month by the eighth-largest U.S. oil firm had unfairly affected potential competition in the sale of gasoline in California. At the time, Tidewater held 6.8 percent of the California market. Phillips plans to appeal the divestiture order.

Thorn to Bid for Clarkson Tools

Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd. will make an offer for shares of Clarkson International Tools Ltd. Thorn says the scheduled offer has been agreed with Clarkson. Details are still being discussed, but Thorn says it will value Clarkson's ordinary and "A" ordinary shares at 70 pence cash each, and will offer £210 cash for every £100 nominal of Clarkson's convertible bonds. Clarkson is a producer of precision engineering tools with extensive operations outside Britain. Thorn is a major British producer of television sets and audio products, domestic appliances and electronic components. It is also engaged in various engineering activities.

Nixon Officials Are Divided Over Energy Crisis Action

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—A split has developed between President Nixon's economic advisers and his energy counselors over what the administration should do about threatened fuel shortages.

The economic aides, led by Treasury Secretary George Shultz, favor a sizable tax increase on gasoline, and perhaps other fuels, if the impending energy shortages become acute. And they are attacking strenuously a gasoline-rationing system backed by Interior Secretary Rogers Morton and other White House energy officials. The disagreement has already begun to force other officials to take sides.

The dispute surfaced publicly yesterday when Mr. Shultz, addressing a group of business writers here, declared that people are "overreacting" to the energy problem and asserted that gasoline rationing "should be the absolute last resort."

"I react very much to this idea of rationing. We may have rationing. I certainly hope not. It's a wild thing to try to make work," Mr. Shultz said.

The Treasury secretary's comments came only two days after Interior Secretary Morton predicted that rationing would be needed within the next two or three months for "a year or two years." Mr. Morton also said that a larger gasoline tax is not the best way of coping with the energy situation because it would cause too many inequities.

Mr. Shultz is especially concerned that talk about a rationing system is "panicking the public" and that the recent sharp plunge of the stock market reflects this, one insider said later.

Inflation Beats Wage Gains, N.Y. Fed Says

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York warned yesterday that wage increases are not keeping up with inflation and workers are having trouble maintaining their standard of living.

This is true even though there has been "a noticeable acceleration (in wages) in the last few months," the bank said.

For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, hourly compensation in the private sector of the economy rose 8 percent compared with 6.2 percent a year earlier. But reduced to real terms, compensation actually declined in both the second and third quarters, the New York Fed reported.

Citibank Sets New Rate on Broker Loans

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—First National City Bank today raised to 9 3/4 percent the minimum interest rate it charges brokerage houses on loans backed by stock as collateral.

The one-quarter-point increase follows the strong upward drive in short-term interest rates generally in recent weeks. Some analysts said the move could spread to other banks if the upward pressure on money rates does not subside.

The recent rise in short-term market rates could further forestall any spreading of a 9 1/2 percent prime rate, the interest charged on corporate loans, which was posted by several large banks late last month.

So far only a handful of the major banks have reduced the prime rate from 9 3/4 percent and some of them may be having second thoughts, analysts suggested.

The boost in the broker-loan rate adds another gray cloud for the stock market, where prices have tumbled in recent days because of the developing energy crisis. Brokers normally relend much of their borrowings to investors buying stock on margin, or credit.

Exxon Rations Chemicals

HOUSTON, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Exxon Chemical Co. said yesterday that as a result of "the tight petrochemical supply situation" it has been obliged to allocate supplies of some of its chemical products to customers. The products affected include certain chemical raw materials, chemical intermediates, solvents and plastics.

Prices Plunge On Wall St., Dow Drops 21

Energy Crisis Blamed For Continuing Decline

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—The specter of an energy crisis dealt another crushing blow to stock prices today. The Dow Jones industrials, the most closely watched barometer on the New York Stock Exchange, plunged 21.15 points to register one of the biggest losses of the last dozen years.

The Dow closed at 869.88, which means a staggering decline of 117 points in less than three turbulent weeks.

Fears that the shortage of oil and energy supplies could crimp business spending plans in 1974—oil refinery construction, for example—and harm the entire economy was the main depressant. The tightening of short-term interest rates, a development that traditionally spells trouble for stock prices, was another problem.

In this atmosphere ruled by the uncertainty and confusion regarding energy supplies and prices, volume rose to its highest level in nearly five weeks.

Turnover amounted to 22.71 million shares, an increase of nearly two and a half million shares over yesterday's volume.

The huge rally that began on Sept. 13 with the Dow at 880.57 and extended to a peak on Oct. 26 at 987.06 now has been washed away.

Prices also fell across a broad front in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dropped 2.05 to 100.10.

Company Reports

American Motors

	1973	1972
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions).	380.0	368.0
Profits (millions)..	4.03	1.05
Per Share	0.16	0.03
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,700.0	1,400.0
Profits (millions)..	44.53	16.46
Per Share	1.65	0.64

Comm. Gen. Insurance

	1973	1972
Third Quarter		
Profits (millions)..	33.42	30.42
Per Share	1.24	1.13
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)..	82.43	74.79
Per Share	3.06	2.77

Gamble-Skogmo

	1973	1972
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions).	348.3	348.0
Profits (millions)..	5.59	4.63
Per Share	1.19	0.82
Per Share (diluted)	1.00	0.73
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	999.8	970.9
Profits (millions)..	13.3	11.4
Per Share	2.90	1.95
Per Share (diluted)	2.43	1.79

Lucky Stores

	1973	1972
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions).	559.40	490.10
Profits (millions)..	7.50	6.70
Per Share	0.23	0.20
Nine Months		
Profits (millions)..	22.10	19.80
Per Share	0.68	0.61

Study in U.S. Questions Value Of 'Leading Indicators' Index

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP).—A study published by the Brookings Institution yesterday shows that the government's index of "leading indicators," designed to show turning points in economic activity, has been wrong almost half of the number of times it predicted the onset of a recession.

Saul H. Hymans, professor of economics at the University of Michigan, said the fact that "false alarms were nearly as common as true ones" is "a serious indictment of the indicator." Mr. Hyman's study was included in the new edition of the Brookings Papers on Economic Activity.

Economist George Perry of the Brookings staff, in summarizing Mr. Hymans's analysis, said that "the public and the press should stop getting excited about [the leading] indicators. They are *not terribly reliable.*"

But two favorable observations on the indicator mentioned by Mr. Hymans were these: First, the correct calls on recession that the indicator did make accounted for about two-thirds of those that actually took place.

And second, the index did well in signaling upturns in the economy, predicting about three-fourths of them, with no false signals.

Economists have long debated whether the "leading indicators" have been overpublicized. Mr. Perry cited an advertisement for the Commerce Department's Business Cycle Digest (which publishes the full list of indicators) which he said touted them with the suggestion that "you could be your own economist."

French Surplus In Trade Grows During October

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—France had a gross trade surplus of 395 million francs (about $39 million) in October, compared with a surplus of 107 million francs in October, 1972, provisional figures released today by the Finance Ministry show.

Gross imports in October increased to 14.781 billion francs from 12,890 billion in September and 11.286 billion a year earlier. Exports rose to 15,176 billion francs from 12,797 billion in September and 13.829 billion in October, 1972.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, however, the October trade balance was in deficit by 162 million francs, compared with adjusted surpluses of 1,017 billion francs in September and 1.037 billion francs in October, 1972.

The seasonally-adjusted coverage of imports by exports stood at 88.9 percent in October, down from 108 percent in September, and 109.4 percent a year earlier.

France's gross trade surplus for the first 10 months of this year stood at 4.935 billion francs, up from 4.723 billion francs in the year-earlier period.

Swiss Trade Deficit Widens During Year

BERN, Nov. 14 (AP-DJ).—Switzerland's gross trade deficit stood at 700.9 million Swiss francs (about $236 million) in October, up 239.8 million francs from a year earlier, the Federal Customs Department said today.

Imports totaled 3.55 billion francs, up 666.5 million. Exports were 2.85 billion francs, up 426.7 million. In the first 10 months, the deficit widened 310.8 million francs to 5.75 billion.

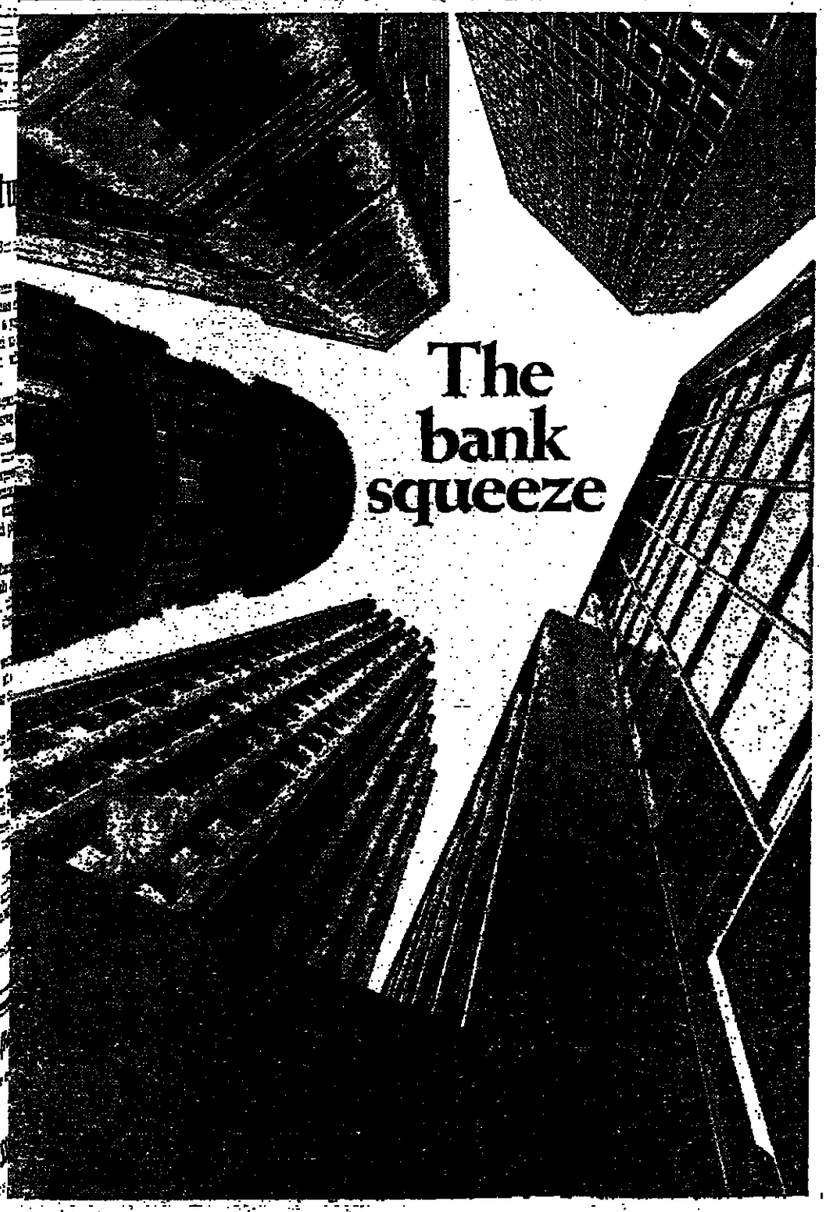
Vesco Extradition Hearing Held Up

NASSAU, Bahamas, Nov. 14 (NYT).—A hearing on the extradition of Robert L. Vesco, the international financier facing federal charges of fraud and conspiracy in New York, was snagged almost immediately yesterday on the question, raised by Mr. Vesco's counsel, of whether there was an extradition treaty between the United States and the Bahamas.

Before it gained its independence from Britain last July 10, the Bahamas was covered by a 1931 treaty between the United States and Britain.

As the hearing opened, Eugene Dupuch, counsel for Mr. Vesco, asked the presiding magistrate to question the Bahamian government regarding its relationship with the U.S. government on questions of extradition.

Magistrate Emmanuel E. Osadebay agreed to address a letter to Paul Adderley, Minister of External Affairs, seeking to determine whether a treaty exists.



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—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg'e
80⅞	48¾	Abbtlb	1.20	19	52	63	62¼	62¼	— ¾
9⅝	4⅞	ACF Ind	2.40	10	69	46	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
17⅛	12¾	AcmeCley	1	7	30	13½	13	13	— ⅛
27⅞	16⅛	AcmeMkt	1	7	38	24¼	23¾	24	
11⅞	8½	AdmDg	.03e	8	25	8½	8	8⅛	
14¾	11⅞	AdmE	1.15e		25	12¾	12½	12⅝	
8⅞	5⅝	Ad Millis	.20	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24	17½	Addrsso	.60	30	151	19	19	19	
18	7¼	Admiral		6	88	12¾	12⅜	12¾	
13⅜	9	Advinv	.10e		65	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
82	57⅝	AetnaLfC	2	13	969	74	73⅝	73½	+ 1⅛
64	47½	AetnaT pf	2		9	62	61½	61½	
14⅝	8½	Aguirre	Co	17	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
9⅞	11½	Ahman	.20e	5	24	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9	3⅞	Aileen	Inc	8	80	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
65⅞	37	AirProd	.20	24	62	45⅞	45	45¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅜	Airco	.80	10	275	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	AJ Industrls		6	21	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	22⅜	Akzona	1.10	9	26	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
17⅞	14¼	Ala Gas	1.18	7	16	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	24⅜	Alaska Intrs	.20	25	159	34⅞	31¾	32⅝	— 2⅛
29⅛	8¾	AlbertoC	.35	7	59	8⅝	8½	8½	
10⅝	7⅜	Albertsn	.50	11	275	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
48	22⅞	AlcanAlu	1	16	837	37¼	36	36	— 1¼
10⅞	7¼	AlcoStd	.36	6	37	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
42⅝	29¼	AlconLb	.16	46	22	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛
9⅛	3½	Alexdrs	.10e	17	95	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
3⅞	2¾	AlisnM	2.98e	8	46	27	25⅞	26¼	— ⅛
16⅛	6¾	AllALfe	.24	9	57	13	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	8¾	AllegCp	.32e	12	26	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	19⅜	AllgLud	1.20	5	37	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
44⅛	35⅛	AllgLud	pf 3		15	39½	39	39	— ⅛
24⅜	16	AllgPw	1.44	8	44	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	9¼	AllenGp	.65t	8	17	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
28	20⅛	AlldCh	1.32	13	853	45½	43¾	44	— ⅜
44⅝	22⅞	AlldMkt	1.48	19	14	29¾	29¾	29¾	
22	14⅜	AlldPd	.60	4	14	15⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
39¾	22⅞	AlldSlr	1.50	5	92	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
62⅜	59½	AlldSlr	pf 4		220	60	60	60	
6⅛	3	Alld Supmkt		9	33	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
13¾	8	AllisChl	.72e	9	158	11⅝	10⅝	11	— ⅛
15½	7⅞	AlltrtAut	.50	5	19	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	11⅛	AlphaPd	.60	5	1	18½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
80½	47⅜	Alcoa	1.94	12	317	65¾	63½	63⅞	— 2⅛
14⅜	8¾	AMBAC	.50	5	67	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6½	4	Amcord	.15e	6	23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
36½	18⅛	Amerce	1.20	7	55	21¼	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅝
46	35	Amrc	pf2.60		1	38	38	38	
39⅛	29¼	A Hess	.30b	13	397	37⅝	35⅞	35⅞	— 1⅛
113⅛	67¾	A Hes	pf3.50		36	86⅝	83½	83½	— 1
28	15⅛	AAirFlt	.12	16	23	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
41⅝	25⅛	Arx Airlin			289	31¼	30⅝	31	— ⅛
11¼	6⅛	A Baker	.20		15	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
45⅝	33⅛	ABrnds	2.38	7	71	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
34⅛	21	AmBdcst	.80	8	292	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
47½	9½	AmBtldM	.28	7	13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
34¾	27¼	Am Can	2.20	7	109	27⅞	27¼	27½	— ⅛
29⅛	22⅛	A Can	pf1.75			23¾	23¾	23¾	
28¾	19¼	A Chain	1.20	6	9	22⅝	22⅛	22½	
32⅛	20⅛	A Cyan	1.40	8	392	22¾	21	21	— ⅞
61⅞	35⅜	AmDisTl	.48	22	67	43	42	42	
11⅜	9¼	AmDusVt			24	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
104½	113⅜	ADul	pf.84a		4		113½	113½	
30½	24⅛	A ElPw	1.90	8	372	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
25⅜	16	AmFin	1.10	10	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
22	16	AmFr	pf1.50		2190	21	21	21	
28⅛	24⅛	AGeBd	1.98e		44	25	24⅝	24⅝	
22⅝	17	AGnCv	1.42e		37	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
21⅛	10¾	A Gnins	.60	6	208	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
31¼	24¾	A Gin	pf1.80		32	26¾	26	26¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	10¼	AmHoist	.60	7	86	14⅛	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
48⅞	40	A Home	.65	34	389	47¾	42	42⅜	— ⅝
8¼	180	A Home	pf 2		1891	188½	188½	188½	— 1¼
32⅛	30⅛	AmHosp	.28	35	543	48⅛	38½	39⅛	— 2⅛
79⅜	71¼	AmInvsg	.50	10	25	77⅜	77	77	— ⅛
37⅝	24⅜	A Medicl	.12	5	140	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
32⅛	4	A Medicorp		3	216	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
48⅜	39	A MtCl	1.50	18	399	48¼	46	46	— 1⅝
169½	86	A Clx	pf5.25		18	116½	115	115	— 1
8¾	6¾	Am Motors		5	530	8½	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
42	30⅛	ANatGs	2.40	7	140	33½	32¾	32¾	— ⅝
16⅜	7½	AmSeag	.36p		7	21	7¾	7¾	
28⅛	14⅜	AmShip	.48	7	12	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
36½	17¼	ASmitR	1.20	5	273	22⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— 1½
14½	10½	AmStand	.70	7	x442	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅛
65	54¼	A Std	pf4.75		18	57½	57	57½	
15¾	10	AmSteril	.36	19	66	11⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	4¾	AT&T	wt		675	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
55	46⅝	AmT&T	2.90	9	1020	49½	47⅞	47⅞	— 1
65⅞	54⅜	AmT&T	pf	4	79	57¼	56½	56⅝	— 1
51½	48¼	ATT	pfA3.64	29	2120	50	50	50	— ⅛
13½	7¾	AWatWk	.64	6	15	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
17¼	15⅞	AWF	pf1.65		2120	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
16⅞	14⅛	AW	prf1.25		2120	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
21½	17	AW4.Inf	1.43		2340	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
17¾	12¾	Ameron	.65	5	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
12	4⅝	AmesD	.70h	4	30	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	11¾	Ametek	.70	8	41	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
57½	21⅝	AMF In	1.24	7	484	23⅜	21⅞	21⅞	— 1
31¾	13⅜	Amfac	.64		85	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
30⅝	23	AMP	.07h	38	238	27	24⅝	25	— 2⅛
9	6⅞	AmpPgh	.36	5	13	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3½	Ampex	Corp	10	143	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14⅞	4½	Amrep	Corp	5	48	5¾	5	5	— ⅛
30	22⅛	Amster	1.70	6	10	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅛
9½	8¼	Amstr	pf.68		14	8½	8½	8½	
46⅝	35¾	Amsted	2.60	7	x27	40⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅞
7¾	4⅜	Amtel	.20	6	64	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
29⅞	17¾	Anacon	.50	9	239	25¾	24½	24½	— ⅝
24¾	12⅝	Anchrl	1.08	6	20	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅜	And Clay	.80	5	24	20⅜	19½	19¾	— 1⅛
19⅛	7¼	Angelica	.10	21	62	9⅜	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
19¼	11⅜	AnsalCo	.50t	7	19	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
10	12	Apache	.36b	8	28	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
28¾	12⅜	ApcoO	.99t			16½	14⅞	15	— ⅛
7⅜	3	Apeco	.72p	30	222	5	5	5	
21⅛	6¾	APL	Corp	3	148	7⅛	6⅞	7	
39	12	APL	pfC1.0N		1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg'e
15⅜	7¼	APL	pf B.50		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9¼	4	Applid	Mag	12	18	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
155⅝	113	ARA	Sv 1.32	24	130	136	131½	131⅝	— 3¼
14⅝	5⅞	ArcaiN	.14	24	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
50½	21¼	ArchDan	.50	16	54	43	41¾	42	— 1
21½	21¼	ArchDan	wi		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	3½	Arctic	Enir		67	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	Arlstar	.72	6	15	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	18½	ArizPSv	1.36	7	164	19⅛	18½	18½	— ⅜
22	8½	ArBest	.40	8	171	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
13⅛	3⅝	Arlen	RhyD	11	97	4	3¾	3¾	
16⅛	4⅞	Armada	Cp	24	24	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25¼	18½	Armco	1.20a	6	142	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅛
31⅜	22½	Armn	pf 2.10		30	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
65	54	Armr	pf4.75		x200	58½	58½	58½	
34⅝	21¾	ArmstCk	.84	13	52	28¼	27	27¼	— 1
38	22⅝	Arm Rb	1.60	4	32	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	13½	Aro Cp	.90	6	8	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
27⅜	17¾	Arvinind	.52	8	40	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
55⅞	34⅜	ASA	Ltd .50		896	44⅜	42¼	44⅜	— 3⅛
		ASA	Lt fn.50		8	40	39¾	40	
33⅜	23¾	AshOil	1.20	7	163	27⅜	25⅞	25⅞	— 2
54½	30	AsdDrG	1.40	9	32	33¾	32½	32½	— ⅞
10	5½	Asd	Transp		51	12	10⅝	11⅛	+ 1⅛
15⅝	9½	Athlone	.52b	3	32	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
55	14⅜	AtlcoMtg	2e	7	34	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅝
23½	18½	AtlCvEl	1.47	7	31	18⅝	18½	18½	
113⅞	64½	Atl	RichFl 2	23	842	104½	99½	100½	— 2⅛
55¼	49¾	AtlRc	pf3.75		x140	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ 1⅛
100¼	113¼	AtlRch	pf 3		5	175	172½	172½	— 4¼
73½	50⅝	AtlRc	pf2.80		127	69½	65⅝	65⅝	— 2¼
2⅞	1½	Atlas	Corp	55	742	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10½	6	ATO	Inc .16	5	68	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
94½	37½	Autom	Data	34	129	38⅝	49¼	50½	— 4½
8	3¾	Autom	Info	3	135	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16	8	Avco	Corp		3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Avco	Cp wt		41	2	1⅞	2	
46⅞	34⅛	Avco	pf2.20		9	37⅝	36¾	37⅜	+ 1⅛
51½	36⅝	AveryPd	.25	31	89	43	41½	41½	— 1⅛
57¾	17½	Avisinc	.40	8	138	18	17¾	17⅝	— ⅝
12⅝	6⅞	Avnetinc	.30	5	97	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
140	84¼	AvonPd	1.40	27	447	89	86	86½	— 3
29	12⅝	AztecO	1.32t	59	161	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅜

B

33⅛	21¼	BabckW	.80	19	650	34	32	32½	— 1
10⅝	6⅜	Bache	.15e		43	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
39	17	Baker	In .16	18	52	21⅞	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
43⅜	22¾	BakerOil	.37	39	88	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	11⅞	BaldDfl	.40	7	38	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	24½	BalGE	1.96	8	116	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
67	56	Balt	pfB4.50		x110	58	58	58	— 1¼
26⅝	22½	BanCal	1.24	9	16	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
43	23½	Bandag	Inc	26	471	31⅞	29⅝	29½	— 2¼
18⅜	5¾	Bangr	Punt	3	94	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
42	31⅝	Bnk	of NY	7	27	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
68	49½	BankTr	3	8	54	51	51	51	— 1
43¾	26¾	BarbOil	.20e		13	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
39½	20½	BardC	.18a	29	124	24½	24	24	— ⅛
30⅛	22¼	BarnM	2.66e	7	19	23⅞	23	23	— ⅛
9	6	BasicInc	.40	5	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	25¼	BatesMf	1.20	13	203	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
22	15	Bate Mf	pf I		5	19¾	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	18	Bathind	.30	5	72	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
60¼	17½	Bauschl	.42	25	2226	46⅞	43	43⅞	— 3⅛
61⅝	41¼	BaxtLa	.35	38	92	55⅝	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
67	32½	Bearings	.64	12	4	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
30½	19½	BealFd	.62	15	22	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
65	54	Beckmn	.60	40	14	55½	55	55½	— ⅛
44¾	32⅜	BectDic	.35	27	116	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
25⅜	11	Brechn	.75b		116	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
5½	2½	vlBeech	Crk		2530	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	9	BelcoPt	.25r	10	106	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
30⅜	17⅜	Belden	1.20	7	6	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
15⅞	7¾	BeldHe	.30b	15	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
65	54	Armr	pf4.75		x200	58½	58½	58½	
34⅝	21¾	AzmstCk	.84	13	52	28¼	27	27¼	— 1
38	22⅜	Arm Rb	1.60	4	32	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	13½	Arc Cp	.90	6	8	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
27⅜	17¾	Arvinind	.52	8	40	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
55⅞	34⅜	ASA	Ltd .50		896	44⅜	42¼	44⅜	— 3⅛
		ASA	Lt fn.50		8	40	39¾	40	
33⅜	23¾	AshOil	1.20	7	163	27⅜	25⅞	25⅞	— 2
54½	30	AsdDrG	1.40	9	32	33¾	32½	32½	— ⅞
10	5½	Asd	Transp		51	12	10⅝	11⅛	+ 1⅛
15⅝	9½	Athlone	.52b	3	32	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
55	14⅜	AtlcoMtg	2e	7	34	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅝
23½	18½	AtlCvEl	1.47	7	31	18⅝	18½	18½	
113⅞	64½	Atl	RichFl 2	23	842	104½	99½	100½	— 2⅛
55¼	49¾	AtlRc	pf3.75		x140	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ 1⅛
100¼	113¼	AtlRch	pf 3		5	175	172½	172½	— 4¼
73½	50⅝	AtlRc	pf2.80		127	69½	65⅝	65⅝	— 2¼
2⅞	1½	Atlas	Corp	55	742	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10½	6	ATO	Inc .16	5	68	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
94½	37½	Autom	Data	34	129	38⅝	49¼	50½	— 4½
8	3¾	Autom	Info	3	135	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16	8	Avco	Corp		3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Avco	Cp wt		41	2	1⅞	2	
46⅞	34⅛	Avco	pf2.20		9	37⅝	36¾	37⅜	+ 1⅛
51½	36⅝	AveryPd	.25	31	89	43	41½	41½	— 1⅛
57¾	17½	Avisinc	.40	8	138	18	17¾	17⅝	— ⅝
12⅝	6⅞	Avnetinc	.30	5	97	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
140	84¼	AvonPd	1.40	27	447	89	86	86½	— 3
29	12⅝	AztecO	1.32t	59	161	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅜

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg'e
15⅜	11¼	BuddCo	.60	3	92	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
67¼	63½	BuddCo	pf 5		2100	65	65	65	
12¼	5¼	Budger	Ind		45	6	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
30¼	19⅛	BuffFor	1.20	9	11	22	21	21	— ¾
34¼	25½	Bldinv	3.97e	8	488	29½	29	29	
20⅝	10½	BulovaW	.70	7	20	14⅜	13⅞	13¾	— ⅜
17⅜	8⅛	BunkrRa	.40	6	131	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
54	18⅜	Bunk	pf1.50		12	17½	17½	17½	—
38⅝	25¼	Burl	Ind1.80	9	235	29⅝	27½	27½	— 1½
49¼	29¼	BurlNor	1.50	11	430	43¾	40¾	40¾	— 2½
8⅜	7	BurlNr	pf.55		16	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
35¼	17⅝	Burrndy	.74	14	59	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅜
252¾	209¼	Burrghs	.80	43	319	244	235¼	237	— 7⅝

C

29¾	22¾	CabCF	2.36e	11	14	28	28	28	+ ⅛
40¼	29¾	Cabot	Cp .92	6	x22	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
8⅜	3	Cadence	Ind	4	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Caesars	Wrld	4	55	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Cal	Finanl	4	32	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20⅛	18	CalPUI	1.32	6	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
13	9¼	CallahM	1.24	18	44	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
22	17⅜	CamB	2.52e	6	68	17⅝	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
27⅜	35⅞	CampR	.50a	29	173	57	54¼	55	— 5
		CmR	fn.50a		1	49¾	49¾	49¾	
36	27¼	CampS	1.78	13	47	31¾	31	31	— ⅝
19⅝	15⅞	CdnPac	.74e	11	143	18	17	17½	— ⅛
		CdnP	fn.74e		25	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
16⅛	12½	CanalR	1.10	10	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
62½	35	CapCit	Com	16	165	40⅝	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
32¾	29⅜	CapHold	.26	20	82	29½	29⅛	29¾	+ ⅛
27½	22	CapMat	2.57e	8	17	23¾	23	23	— ⅛
72¾	41	Carbrn	1.40	8	38	48	46½	46½	— 1¼
6⅞	4	Carling	OKe	23	23	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
25	15½	Carlisle	.66	6	3	17⅛	17	17	
14⅜	6⅝	CaroFre	.40	5	26	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
30⅜	21¼	CaroPw	1.60	7	1841	21⅜	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
32½	20	CarTec	1.30	6	77	26	25	25	— ⅛
30¼	18¼	CarrCp	.52	12	216	20	19	19	— 1
18⅜	12¾	CarGnl	1.27e		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27¼	8¼	CarWNs	.40a	13	81	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
13	10½	CascNG	1.40	7	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18½	12⅛	CastleC	.40b	9	74	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
77⅝	53⅜	CaterTr	1.60	15	258	67⅛	66	66½	— ⅝
24	17¾	Cavngh	Cm	3	27	21¾	3	21⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	CCI	Corp		4	3	3	3	
15	7¾	CCI	Cp pf		1	9	9	9	
42¼	28¼	Celanese	2	6	185	32½	29¾	29¾	— 1½
23¾	9¾	Cencolnc	.20	10	214	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
28	10	Centex	.12e	11	17	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
24⅝	20¼	CenHud	1.72	7	10	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅛	CenIlLt	1.60	9	38	20½	20	20	
26⅛	16	CnILt	pfA4.50		250	58	57¾	57¾	— ⅛
19⅛	14½	CenIlPS	1.80	10	44	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
25	19⅜	CenLsE	1.16	10	107	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
18⅛	15¼	CeMPW	1.26	8	2s	6¼	5¾	15⅞	— ⅛
23¾	15½	CenSoW	1.08	9	306	16½	15½	15½	— ⅜
43⅜	24½	CenSo	Syst 1.20	9	345	35	32¾	32¾	— 2⅛
25	20⅜	CenTU	1.04a	11	42	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
17½	12¾	CerroCp	.80	3	62	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
29⅛	22⅝	CertTeed	.50	8	63	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
33⅜	15⅞	Cert-Teed	pf		13	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
34½	16½	Cessna	.80	6	135	18⅞	17	17½	— ⅜
	14⅛	Chadbrn	Inc		116	11¾	11¾	11¾	
23	14⅜	Chmpinl	.92	6	377	16⅞	16	16⅛	— ⅛
24	17¾	Chmt	pf1.20		27	18⅞	18	18	— ⅛
28½	12¾	ChamSp	.52	15	169	19½	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
22	13¾	ChartrCo	.40	7	16	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
32⅞	27¼	Chartr	NY 2	7	26	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	10⅞	MerrLyn .56	10	162	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅝
	37½	MesaPet .20	37	93	40⅞	39⅝	40⅝	+ 3½
	40⅛	MesaPet wt		74	42⅛	40	42⅛	+ 3½
	100	MesaP pf2.20		4	170¼	170¼	170¼	+ 3½
	9⅜	MesabiTr .1e	8	60	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
	11⅝	MestaM .40e	16	18	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
	10¾	MGM	16	8	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
	9¼	Metromm .56b	5	40	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
	97	MetE pf4.32		z200	98	98	98	
	47⅞	MetE pf3.90		z130	49½	48½	48½	+ ¼
	44	MGIC In .10	24	187	47¾	45¼	47¼	— 2¼
	13¾	MichGs 1.04	11	30	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
	13½	MichTube 1	6	3	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ½
	10⅛	Microdot .44	4	65	11	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
	18¾	Microwave	18	32	20⅝	20	20	— 2¼
	15⅜	MidConTel 1	9	17	16	15⅞	15⅞	
	17¼	MidSUt 1.39	8	108	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
	10¼	MidIM 1.74e	7	20	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
	34	Midl Ros .80	6	142	37	36	36	— ¾
	39¼	MilesLb 1.36	12	22	40	39¼	40	+ 1
	10½	MiltBrd .36a	10	94	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ½
	75¼	MinMM 1.10	34	405	85⅝	83	84¼	— ⅛
	19	MinnPL 1.46	8	38	19⅞	19	19	— ½
	10⅞	MirroAl .96	7	2	13	13	13	
	14¼	MissnEq .38	12	33	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	— 1¼
	14¼	MissRiv .96	10	26	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
	70	MoPac A 5	4	6	80¾	80¼	80¼	— ⅛
	20½	MoPCam 1.80	6	7	23¾	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
	15¼	MoPSv .94b	7	10	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
	52½	MobilO 2.80	7	1080	54⅞	51⅜	52¼	— 2½
	7	MobHom .20	5	90	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
	17⅞	Mohas 1.20	7	30	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
	3⅞	Mohk Data		33	4⅝	4	4	
	10	Mohk Rub 1	3	18	12¼	12	12¼	— ¾
	11⅛	Molybden	16	39	22⅛	20½	20½	— 1½
	10¼	Monarch .60	15	6	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
	4⅞	Mongrm Ind	16	35	6⅜	5⅞	5½	
	16	MonrEq .44	10	30	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ 1
	47⅜	Monsanto 2	8	1045	58	55½	55¾	— ⅛
	57½	Mons pf2.75		56	64	62	62	— 3½
	26¾	MontDUt 2	10	23	35	34½	35	
	28	monPW 1.80	10	32	34	33¼	33⅛	— ⅛
	23⅛	MontSt .99a	8	32	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
	10	Mony 1.00e	10	185	10½	10	10¼	
	10½	MooreMcC	4	78	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
	47	Morgan 1.46	12	346	67⅞	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅝
	18⅞	MorrKn .60a	7	293	27¾	23⅛	23¾	— 1⅝
	6⅛	MorseEl Pd	4	137	9⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
	4⅞	MorseSh .25	5	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
	11	MtgTr 1.82e	5	70	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
	10⅞	MorNor .88	31	184	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
	47⅛	Motorola .50	19	1402	58¾	53½	54⅞	— 4
	57⅛	MtFuel 1.92	28	202	104⅞	101¼	104¼	— ⅛
	20	MtStTel 1.52	9	16	22⅜	22¼	22⅞	
	8⅝	MSL Ind	4	94	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— 1
	6¼	Munford .28	5	19	7	7	7	
	5⅞	Munfd pf.40		4	6	6	6	— ⅛
	27¼	Munsng 1.08	6	5	18	18	18	
	16	MurphC 1.20	7	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— 1⅛
	47½	MurpOil .44	16	93	80	78	78	— 1⅛
	22¾	MurrOh .68a	9	96	29⅞	28	28	— 1
	15¾	MutlO 1.32e		35	16⅞	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
	10½	Myers L .80	9	35	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
		N						
	38¾	Nabisco 2.30	12	187	43¾	42⅞	43¾	+ ¾
	29	NalcoCh .43	28	x185	35	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅞
	10¼	NarcoSci .60	7	35	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
	42	NashuaC .52	18	45	46	45¼	46	+ ¼
	10	NatAirl .30a	6	891	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
	12⅞	N Avia 1.36e		51	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
	8¼	Nat Cap .45	4	51	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
	20½	N Can pf1.50		1	21	21	21	
	26¾	N CashR .40		780	38⅞	37	38	— 1½
	78¼	N Chms .48a	49	5	94	94	94	— ⅛
	12⅛	NatCityL .90	5	11	15⅞	15	15⅛	— ½
	40⅛	NatDet 2.35	6	11	42⅛	41¾	42	— ½
	13	NatDistil .80	9	103	16¾	16¼	16½	— ⅛
	73½	NDst pf 4.25		z180	76½	75½	76½	+ ⅛
	34	NDst pf 2.25		1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
	22½	NatFuel 1.90	6	31	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
	25	Nat Genl .50	4	39	29⅛	27	29⅛	+ 1⅛
	10¼	NatGyp 1.36	4	134	19	18	18¼	+ ⅛
	3	NHome .20p		184	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	2½	NatInd .20e	7	94	3	3	3	— ⅛
	10¼	NtInd pf1.25		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	28⅞	N Pres 1.18a	4	4	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅝
	23	N Semicndr	41	761	81¾	73½	72¾	— 8¼
	11⅛	N Svclnd .70	6	279	11¼	9¾	10⅞	— ⅝
	16¾	N Stand .75	15	29	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
	51¾	N Starch .66	25	2	65	65	65	
	33	Nt Steel 2.50	6	46	33½	33	33	— ⅛
	4	Nat Tea		16	4⅛	4	4	
	13⅛	NatUnEl .90	3	27	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
	28¼	Natomas .25	95	953	70¾	64¼	64⅞	— 4½
	10	Neptune .40	11	12	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
	21½	NevPw 1.35	6	33	21⅝	20⅞	21	— ½
	19	NevP pf1.60		z400	20⅝	20	20	— ⅝
	21¾	NEngEl 1.78	8	86	23¾	22	22	— ⅝
	14¼	NEnGE 1.24	7	29	17⅞	14⅛	14⅞	— ½
	29⅞	N EngT 2.36	10	33	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ¼
	7	Newhall .30	115	12	10¼	10¼	10¼	
	21¾	Newmt 1.40	9	215	30⅝	28	28	— 2⅜
	82½	Nwmt pf4.50		6	92	88	88	— 7
	25⅝	NYSEG 2.28	8	73	27	26	26	— ⅝
	13	PCONIaMP 1.14	9	214	13⅞	13¼	13½	— ⅛
	48	NiaM pf 3.90		z10	49	49	49	
	43	NiaM pf 3.60		z310	45	44½	44½	— ½
	15¼	NiagSh .18e		17	18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ½
	12½	NL Ind 1	7	507	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
	20⅜	NLT Co .56	18	256	22	21½	22	+ ¼
	56	NorflkWn 5	7	216	69½	65⅝	65⅝	— 2⅞
	15	NorlinCp .80	4	16	17	16	16	— ⅝
	19½	Norris 1.08	6	4	26½	26½	26½	
	19¾	NoACoal .60	17	63	39⅞	39⅛	39½	— ⅛
	23¼	NoAMt 2.51e	10	39	26⅞	26	26	— ⅛
	20⅛	NoAmPhil 1	6	16	22⅛	21¼	21¼	— ⅞
	3⅛	NoCAir .05e	5	182	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
	1¼	NoCeAir wt		16	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
	12¼	NoestUt 1.02	9	115	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ½
	9⅛	NoCenGs .60	9	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
	5	viNoCen Ry		z50	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	— 1
	21½	NoIlGas 1.92	7	57	25⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
	23⅝	NIlGs pf1.90		2	25	24⅞	24⅞	
	17¼	NIndPS 1.36	7	74	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ¼
	33⅞	NNGas 2.60	10	110	44⅛	43¼	43⅛	+ ⅛
	87	NoNG pf5.50		z110	88	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅞
	23½	NoStPw 1.64	8	78	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
	60	NSPw pf4.56		z10	61	61	61	
	4⅝	Northgate		4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
	15	Northrop 1	7	15	18⅛	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
	19	Nrthw pf1.45		1	21½	21½	21½	
	18	NwstAirl .45	8	344	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
	52¾	NwtBnc 1.60	8	16	46¼	45¼	45¼	— 1
	18½	Nwst Ind .85	3	18	20⅛	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
	6⅜	Nwslnd wt		39	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
	64½	NwInd pf4.5		73	70⅛	69	69	— ⅛
	67⅜	NwInd pfC5		3	70⅛	70½	70⅛	— ⅛
	55	Nwtin pf4.20		29	62	60	60	— ⅛
	21⅛	NwMu 1.91e	12	42	24½	24	24½	— ⅛
	24	NwtStlW .80	7	10	26½	26½	26½	— ½
	27¼	Norton 1.50	6	30	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
	21⅛	NorSim .75g	12	414	22⅛	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
	45	NrtS pf2.40		14	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
	14⅛	Nucer .16e	6	24	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
	12¼	NVF 4.03t	2	8	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
		O						
	10¼	Oak Ind .32	3	28	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
	13⅛	OakiteP .84	10	12	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
	7⅛	Occid Pet	11	772	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
	42½	OccidPt pf		6	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	— 1
	37⅛	OcciP pf3.60		34	44	43	43¾	— ⅛
	22⅛	OcciP pf2.16		2	25	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
	12½	OgdenCp .60	6	94	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
	26⅛	Ogdn pf1.87		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
	19⅞	OhioEd 1.60	9	117	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
	99	OhEd pf 36		z100	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ½
	49	OhEd pf3.90		z20	51	51	51	+ ½
	97¾	OhPw pf8 84		z10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ 1⅛
	93	OPwC pf7.60		z10	94	94	94	+ 1
	20⅛	OklaGE 1.32	10	61	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
	18⅞	OklaNG 1.32	8	55	21½	21½	21½	
	12⅛	OlinCorp .88	7	84	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	7½	Omark .36	5	29	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
	12⅛	Oneida .76	8	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	12	Opelika 1		3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
	14⅛	OrangeR 1.20	10	35	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
	23	OtisElv 2.20	8	139	41⅞	40⅛	41¼	+ 1½
	23⅞	OutbMar 1.20	8	78	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ¼
	9⅛	OutletCo .65	4	68	9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
	15	OvernITT .72	5	23	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
		Overshin	8	58	28⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
	39⅞	OwenCn .88	17	189	53⅞	53	53⅞	+ 1⅝
	27½	OwenIll 1.48	8	221	39½	38⅛	38¾	+ ⅛
	67	OwnIl pf4.75		1	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	
	73⅛	OwenI pf 4		2	73¾	73¾	73¾	
	15⅝	Oxfrind .40b	4	18	17⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— 1⅛
		P-Q						
	13⅛	PacASh .47e		19	14⅝	14	14	— ⅝
	24⅛	PacGsE 1.72	7	1221	24⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
	20⅛	PacLtg 1.68	7	68	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
	23⅛	PacPetrl .50	19	157	34⅛	33	33⅞	— ⅛
	21⅛	PacPw 1.40	10	78	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
	15⅞	PacTT 1.20	9	75	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
	80	PacTT pf 6		z10	82	82	82	
	8	Pac Tin .60e	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	4⅛	PaineWb .30		15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	12½	PaiW pf2.30		3	12½	12½	12½	
	4⅛	PalmBc .25	5	38	4⅞	4½	4½	
	4	Pamida Inc	10	56	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
	5⅝	PanAm Air		341	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	27	PanhEP 2	8	21	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
	10⅛	Papercft .40b	6	137	11	10⅝	10⅝	
	12	Pargas .90	7	43	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
	19	ParkHan 1.04	10	209	30⅝	29⅛	30⅝	— 1⅛
	15⅞	ParPep .10e		5	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
	8⅞	Pasco Inc	18	69	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
	11	PayIN&P .27	8	17	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
	19	PeabGa .04e	27	40	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
	1½	Penn Cent		2375	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	5⅞	PennDx .20b	4	28	6	5⅞	6	
	3⅞	Penn Fruit		7	4	4	4	
	72½	Penney 1.12	24	358	74⅞	73⅛	73⅞	— ⅛
	47⅜	PaC pf8.10k		3	52	51	51	— 1¼
	20	PaPwLt 1.68	8	75	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
	99½	PaPL pr8.40		z290	104	102½	103	
	96	PaPL pr8.60		z60	101	101	101	
	55	PaPL pf4.50		z160	57	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
	53	PaPL pf4.4		z100	56	55⅛	56	— ⅛
	18⅛	Pennwlt 1.20	9	57	22⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— 2
	20	Pennzl pf1.60		1	27⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
	17½	Pennzoil .80	11	399	25⅛	24⅛	24⅞	— ⅛
	25½	Pennz pf1.33		20	34⅞	34⅛	35⅞	— ⅛
	5	PeopDrg .30	6	56	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
	25⅛	PeopGs 2.24	6	145	29	27⅝	27¼	— ⅛
	79⅛	PepsiCo 1.20	24	185	81⅞	79	79⅛	— 1⅞
	27	PerkE m .32	41	92	39⅞	37⅞	38	— ⅞
	21⅞	Pet Inc 1.55	8	24	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
	13	PetInc pf 1		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	14	PeterP 1.30	18	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	45⅞	Petries .40a	20	112	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
	17⅛	Petrolan .36	11	32	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	20	Petrim 2.10e		14	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
	38½	Pfizer .64a	8	844	46	44⅛	44⅞	
	38⅛	PhelpD 2.20	8	91	44⅛	42⅞	42⅞	— 1
	19½	PhilaE 1.64	8	202	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
	96	PhilE pf 8.75		z10	101	101	101	
	92¼	PhilE pf7.75		z20	99	99	99	— 1
	59½	PhilE pf4.40		z100	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
	17½	PhilSub 1.20	7	77	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
	97½	PhilMor 1.40	20	264	113¾	110¼	110¾	— ⅛
	5½	Philip In .2	5	28	5⅜	5½	5½	
	11¼	Phil Ind pf 1		2	12	12	12	— 1
	40½	PhillPet 1.30	24	598	67⅛	66	66⅛	— ⅛
	9¼	PhilVH .40a	5	93	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
	20⅛	Pickwk 1.29	10	11	30⅛	28⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
	15⅛	PledNG 1.28	4	10	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
	5⅛	Pier 1 Impri	9	20	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	38⅛	Pillsbry 1.64	10	3	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
	14⅛	PionNGs .84	18	66	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
	8½	PitnyB .51p		544	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅞	13⅛	PittFrg .80b	11	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
51	38	PittFtW pf		z230	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	20	Pittston .60b	21	243	30	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
36	14⅛	Pizza Hut	13	152	20⅛	17¾	18	— 2⅛
7⅛	2	Plan Resrch	13	85	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
19⅞	6½	Playboy .12	5	33	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
26⅛	20¼	Plessey .87e	8	12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅛	PNBM 2.16e	8	11	18⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
149½	85⅛	Polaroid .32	38	x347	91⅛	88½	88⅞	— 2⅛
86⅛	32	Ponderosa S	26	604	59⅛	52⅞	53⅛	— 4⅛
29½	15⅛	PopeTa .40b	3	38	23	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	11½	Portecin .80	7	2	13⅛	13½	13½	— ½
82½	76	Porty pf5.50		z190	76	76	76	
22½	18	PortGE 1.48	8	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
33¾	19½	Potlich 1.20	5	48	27⅞	25	25⅛	— 2⅛
16⅛	13	PotmEl 1.08	8	127	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
41	33½	PotEl pf2.44		7	34⅛	34½	34½	
47	28⅞	PPGInd 1.20	6	244	28⅞	27½	27½	— 1⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Premier .32	8	7	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
18⅛	11	Plenar pf.90		11	13⅛	13½	13½	— ⅛
120	93	Proct G 1.80	27	187	100⅞	98	98⅞	— 1⅛
9⅞	5⅛	ProdRsh .10	14	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	8⅛	PSA Inc	10	94	8⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
24⅛	16½	PSvCol 1.20	7	125	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
100	95	PSCol pf7.15		z100	96	96	96	+ ½
25¼	20⅛	PSvEG 1.72	8	866	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
107	97½	PSEG pf8.08		z100	101	101	101	— ½
105¾	96	PSEG pf7.80		1	99½	99½	99½	— 1
103¾	91½	PSEG pf7.52		2	97	96	96	— 2
70½	61⅛	PSEG pf5.05		z100	64½	64½	64½	
56	50¼	PSEG pf4.08		z50	52	52	52	— ½
28⅞	17⅛	PSEG pf1.40		3	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
45	36	PSvInd 2.42	10	127	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
25⅛	19½	PSvNH 1.64	9	23	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
25⅛	16⅛	PSvNM 1.20	6	115	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Pubickr .24t		50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7	3½	Puebloi .28a	45	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	6	PR Cemt .40	11	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
34½	25½	PugSPL 1.98	8	25	25⅛	25½	25⅛	
85⅛	46½	Pullman 2.25	13	426	87⅛	82	82	— 5⅛
56	35⅛	Pullman wt		1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— 1⅛
19⅛	11⅞	BurexCp .28	7	39	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
27⅞	18⅞	Purex pf1.35		1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	PuritFsh .28	3	126	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
60⅛	29⅛	Purolatr .88	13	47	36⅛	35½	35½	— ⅛
47⅛	37⅛	QuakOat .76	19	111	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
44	18⅛	QuakStO .50	23	42	30½	29½	30½	— 1⅛
24	8⅞	Questor .58	6	18	10	10	10	
		R						
49⅞	32½	RalstonP .75	20	244	44⅞	44½	44½	— ⅛
22	5⅞	Ramad .12b	10	750	6⅛	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
24	13	Ranco In .92	6	16	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
21	12⅛	RapdAm .50	3	53	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
32⅛	20⅞	RaybstsM 1	5	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7½	Raymint .20	15	75	15⅛	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	21⅛	Raythen .70	11	136	34⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— 1⅛
39⅛	21⅞	RCA 1	9	1206	21⅞	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
91	62½	RCA cv pf 4		22	63	62⅛	62⅛	— ½
53	45⅛	RCA pf 3.50		z120	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	vlReadg Co		106	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1	vlReadg 1pf		51	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
3	1	vlReadg 2pf		69	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
42	30⅛	RdgBate .25	27	465	38	34⅛	34⅛	— 3⅛
23⅛	6	Redman .12		140	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27½	16	Reece .74a	11	43	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
19½	10	Reed Tool	25	42	17½	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
30⅞	21½	Reeve 1.50b	5	28	22⅛	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	ReichCh .40	5	43	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10½	8	Reliab St .60	5	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
27½	13⅛	RelianEl .88	11	95	20⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— 2⅛
4⅛	1½	Republic Cp	12	215	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
28	15⅛	RepFinS .80	4	34	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	13½	RepMtg 1.88	8	15	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
30½	21⅛	RepStl 1.20	5	83	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	19⅛	RetailCred 2	8	25	21½	21	21	— ⅛
54⅛	32⅛	RevcoDS .28	21	85	36⅛	35	35⅛	— 1⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Revere Cop		40	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
75⅞	56⅛	Revlon 1.08	20	70	67⅛	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Rexham Cp	7	16	3½	3½	3½	
29⅞	17⅛	Rexnrd 1.04	8	13	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
55⅛	41	Reylnd 2.48	7	173	44½	42½	42½	— 1⅛
61	40½	Reyl pf 2.25		23	45⅛	44½	44½	— ½
23⅛	12	ReynMet .40	17	480	17⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	52⅛	ReyM pf4.50		3	56	56	56	— 2
18½	8	ReynSec .30	12	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅛	10⅛	Richrdsn .80	5	6	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
30⅞	29	RichMer .58	15	111	29⅛	28⅞	29	— ⅛
24⅛	16½	Richmnd .60	8	78	20⅛	18⅛	19⅛	— ⅞
29⅞	12½	RidderP .36	14	16	16¼	16	16	
20⅛	14	RiegelT 1.10	6	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17⅛	9½	RipGran .48	5	26	12⅛	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅛	RioGr pf.80		4	10	10	10	— ⅛
56⅛	20	RiteAid .10	23	188	23½	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
40	17⅛	RivianF .86	14	23	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	RoanST .38e		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	17½	Robshaw .90	6	63	18	17½	17⅛	— ⅛
29	16⅛	Robrtsn 1.10	6	7	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	RobinsA .22	27	201	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19⅛	RochGs 1.24	7	44	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	RochTl .70a	13	14	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅞	Rockwar .28	4	14	9⅞	9⅛	9½	
32⅛	25⅛	Rockwll 1.80	7	157	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
82½	68	Rklnt pf4.75		9	69½	69	69½	+ ⅛
29⅛	25⅛	Rklnt pf1.35		49	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
116	72½	RohmH 1.12	15	154	77	72	72	— 3⅛
23½	12½	Rohrlnd .90	11	326	18	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
36½	14½	RollinsIn .18	16	41	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Ronson .20b	6	27	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	
32⅛	17	Roper Cp 1	6	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
39⅛	27	RorerA .80	18	300	34	32½	32½	— ⅛
33½	18⅛	Rosario .25r	15	132	27⅛	24⅞	27	— 1⅛
45¼	20⅛	RoyCCol .64	13	67	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
46½	37	RoylD 2.64e	6	35	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
		RoylD fn2.64e		7	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
12½	5⅛	Royal Ind	5	30	7⅛	7	7	
13⅛	8	RTE Cp .08e	13	140	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
50⅛	38½	Rubbrm .32	30	140	39½	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅛	Rucker Co		72	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
19⅛	10½	RussTog .70	4	63	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
46⅛	31	RydrSys .30	20	172	33⅛	32	32½	— 1
		S						
7	3⅛	Safeard Ind	7	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	27⅛	Safewy 1.60	11	126	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
55⅛	34⅞	StJoeM 1.30	9	96	34	31⅛	31⅛	— 2
17	14⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	7	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	28⅛	StLSaF 2.50	6	58	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	11⅛	StPaulS .96a		76	12⅛	12	12⅛	
55⅛	35⅛	StRegP 1.80	10	75	47⅛	45	45	— 1⅛
10⅛	6⅛	SaIantCp .24	4	9	7⅛	7	7⅛	
26⅞	14⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	130	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	10	66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	Sangamo .40	6	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	12	SJuan 2.15t	13	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	22½	SFe In 1.60a	8	377	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		10	8⅛	8	8⅛	
52	34⅛	SanFeInt .20	38	118	47⅛	46	46	— 1⅛
8⅛	5	SarWeSc .30	8	28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅛	14½	SaulRl 1.53e	8	19	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
16	13	SavanE 1.12	10	26	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
10⅛	4	SavA Stp .24	7	73	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13⅛	5	SavODr .12e	10	29	6	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅛	6⅛	SavinB Mch	19	60	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	4½	Saxon Ind	4	1440	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
27½	8⅛	SCA Svc	8	24	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Schaefer Cp	3	13	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
87⅛	69⅛	SchrPlg .62	42	309	82½	81½	82	+ 1
48⅛	53	SchlitzBr .64	29	50	53⅞	52	54⅛	— ⅛
136⅛	83⅛	Schlmbg .60	58	186	138⅛	136½	137	+ ⅛
18⅞	10⅛	SCM Cp .40	5	120	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	SCOAInd .60	13	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
27⅞	9⅛	ScotLFd .58	5	31	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	24⅛	ScotFetz 1a	9	x25	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8	ScottFor .60	5	x36	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	11⅛	ScottPap .56	8	281	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— 1½
18⅛	18⅛	ScovilMf .85	6	34	17⅛	16⅛	15½	— 2
49	41	Scovil pf2.50		6	44½	39⅞	39⅞	— 5⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ScudDuoVt		5	7	7	7	
38⅛	21⅞	SeaCL 2.20b	5	100	24⅞	23⅛	23⅞	— 1
12	4	SbdWA .55t	7	39	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Seagrve .34e	5	27	8½	8¼	8½	
29½	14⅛	SealPw .72b	6	21	16	14	14	— ⅛
39⅞	27⅛	SearleG .46	26	180	36⅛	31⅞	37⅛	+ ½
123⅛	87	Sears 1.60a	30	407	88½	85⅛	86⅛	— 2
9⅛	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		109	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
64½	35⅛	Sedcoinc .08	33	492	59½	58	58⅛	+ ½
26⅛	10⅞	Servmt .56a	6	45	15½	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Shakspre .28	6	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
22	9⅛	Shapell .10	4	43	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
63⅛	46⅛	ShellOil 2.40	12	290	60	58⅛	59⅛	+ 1½
		ShlT fpl.03e		2	24	24	24	
23⅛	8⅛	ShellrGl .56	4	66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅞	ShlGl pf1.40		1	17	17	17	— ⅛
34⅛	17	ShlGl pf1.35		17	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	31⅛	Sherw Wm 2	7	41	32⅛	31⅛	32	— ⅛
85	57⅛	ShrW pf4.40		z140	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
10	5⅛	SiegelH .20e	6	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
15⅛	11	SierraPc .86	8	48	11⅛	10⅞	11	
27½	19⅞	Signal .60b	9	227	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
57	36	Signal pf2.20		30	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
56	43⅛	Signode .86a	16	26	49	48	48	— 1⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Simm Prec	8	31	4⅛	4	4	
28	15⅛	Simm .88a	8	26	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
60⅛	41⅛	SimPat .35a	38	195	49	46	46	
73½	47⅛	Singer 2.40	8	182	48	46⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
96	58⅛	Singr pf3.50		3	61	61	61	— 3
20⅛	16⅛	SkaggCo .40	10	20	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
69⅛	58	Skelly Oil 1	19	17	67	66⅛	67	+ 1½
44	12	SkilCp .90a	5	66	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	13½	Skyline .24	10	260	16⅛	13⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
34½	13⅛	SlaterW .48	11	58	20⅛	19⅞	20	
32½	13⅛	SmithAO .28	4	56	13⅞	13½	13⅛	— ½
37⅛	15	SmithInt .22	24	259	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— 1
67⅛	46⅛	Smithkline 2	34	71	51⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— 1⅛
29⅛	17⅛	Smucker .60	10	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
21⅛	12	SolaBas .54	9	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Sonesta Int		18	4½	4½	4½	
57⅛	20½	SonyCp .10e	24	1016	30⅛	29⅞	29	— 2⅛
		Sony fn.10e		395	31	28⅛	28⅛	
34⅛	25⅛	SooLin 1.80e	4	85	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
10	6½	SOS Con .27	5	9	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	SCarEG 1.43	9	77	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
24	18⅛	Solarin 1.56	8	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	31⅛	Sodw pf1.80		50	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	32⅛	SoestBk .76	16	138	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	SoestPS 1.28	10	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
28½	20½	SoCa'E 1.56	7	292	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	31⅛	SoulGE 2.08	6	5	31⅛	31	31⅛	
66⅛	48⅛	SoNRes 1.30	10	92	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
45	36⅛	SoNETl 2.84	8	29	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
53½	49⅛	SNET pf3.82		2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
64⅛	28	SouPac 2.16	9	176	35	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
73⅛	28⅛	SouRy 1.92	8	226	36	35	35⅛	— ½
7⅛	6⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	⅛
133⅛	24	SouUGs 1.50	9	43	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	14⅛	Southld .30b	11	78	17⅛	16½	16½	
12⅛	7⅛	SwstFor .20	3	42	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
28⅛	19	SwtFl pf1.50		6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
14⅛	10⅛	SwstPSv .82	10	35	10⅛	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Sparton .20a	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	8	SperryHut 1	4	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
56	38⅛	SperryR .66	15	645	50⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— 3½
32⅛	11	Sprague El	9	344	24⅛	22⅛	22	— 1⅛
16⅛	10⅛	SpringM .60	6	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
38	28	SquareD 1a	19	105	29	28	28	— 1
31⅛	23⅛	StaleyM 1.40	9	32	29	29	29	
25⅛	22	StPoor 1.18e		36	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
55⅛	46⅛	StBrand 1.43	14	44	49⅛	47⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
55	51	StdBr pf3.30		z50	51	51	51	— 1
56⅛	34	StBPaint .25	38	164	46½	45⅛	45⅛	— 1½
93	59⅛	StdOilCal 3	7	471	67⅛	60⅛	61	— 2⅛
37⅛	37⅛	StdOilCal wt		42	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— 2½
97⅛	76⅛	StOilInd 2.66	10	289	95⅛	93	93⅛	+ ⅛
191	125	StOilOh 2.72	35	152	163	160½	160½	— 2
9⅛	6⅛	StPress .70e	5	50	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	StPrudnt .66	9	21	10	9⅛	10	— ⅛
23⅛	13	Standex .44	5	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	21	StanWks .96	11	10	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Stanray .60	6	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Starrett	6	4	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
28	19⅛	StatWd 2.44e	7	46	20	18	18	— 2

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14	11⅞	StatMS .64e		23	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
55⅛	40	StauffChm 2	9	113	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ½
16⅛	7⅛	Sterchi .48b	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
37⅛	30⅛	SterDrug .60	24	185	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
29⅛	24⅛	StevensJP 2	5	54	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	26⅛	StewWa 1.92	8	18	27⅛	27	27	— ½
27⅛	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	6	31	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10½	StokVC pf 1		z20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
76⅛	32⅛	StoneWeb 2a	16	355	79	75½	75⅛	— 1
10⅛	8⅛	StoneCon .30	6	20	10	10	10	— 1
44	14⅛	StorerBdg 1	7	71	15⅛	15	15	— ½
19⅛	7⅛	StridRite .65	6	25	8	7⅛	8	— ⅛
55	37½	StuWor 1.32	4	33	38⅛	37½	37⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	20⅛	StW pfA1.40		4	28⅛	28	28	— 1
10⅛	2⅛	SuavSh .10p	5	51	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
30	15⅛	SubnPro .60	10	39	22	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
10⅛	6⅛	SuCrest		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	Sun Chm .40	6	9	18⅛	18	18	— ½
67⅛	47⅛	SunOil .98r	11	97	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
52	38⅛	Sun O pf2.25		85	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam .90	9	45	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
37½	18⅛	Sundstrd .80	14	103	26⅛	26	26	— ½
50⅛	47⅛	Sunds pf3.50		1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	SunshX .10e	72	84	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	SupValu .26	6	4	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
253	201	Supr Oil 1.40	60	60	310	307	312	+ 7
14⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .20	19	97	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	16⅛	Superscpe		365	30⅛	25⅛	27⅛	— 1⅛
19	13½	Sutro 1.60e	8	28	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7½	Swank .48a	7	10	8½	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	20⅛	Sybron .72	18	152	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
62	40⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		10	55	55	55	— 1
15⅛	7⅛	Systron Don	8	50	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
		T						
58⅛	22	Taft Brd .60	8	55	22⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— 1½
20	8	Talcott .27p	8	21	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	Talley .60	5	45	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Talley pfB 1		15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅛	17	TampaE .88	9	139	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	15⅛	Tandy Corp	11	178	23⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— 1⅛
23	8⅛	Tappan .40	4	87	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	9⅛	Technicon	24	11	17⅛	16⅛	17	+ ⅛
56⅛	29⅛	Tektronx .20	21	97	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	4⅛	Telecor .24e	5	9	5⅛	4⅛	5	
20⅛	11⅛	Teledyn .59t	5	140	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
34⅛	4⅛	Teleprmpt	6	2106	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9	2⅛	Telex Cp		263	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30⅛	19⅛	Tenneco 1.44	9	249	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Tenneco wt A		116	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
112⅛	75⅛	Tennc pf5 50		13	91½	90	90	— 1
48⅛	24	Tesoro .10e	14	877	49⅛	46⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	28⅛	Texaco 1.76	7	715	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
61⅛	38⅛	TexETr 1.58	15	153	53½	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
40	23⅛	TexGsT 1.44	7	69	26	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	23	TxGs pf1.50		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	17⅛	Texasgif .76	14	806	28⅛	27⅛	28	— 1
27⅛	16⅛	Texaslnd 1b	8	29	21	20⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
139⅛	83	TexInst .68	35	647	116	113	113⅛	— 2
39	13⅛	TexOilG .01	25	116	22⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— 1
25⅛	16⅛	TexPLa .54a	25	21	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
34⅛	24⅛	TexUt 1.04	12	635	25⅛	24	24	— 1
31⅛	10⅛	Textl Ind	3	82	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	16½	Textron 1	8	173	21⅛	20½	20⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	28⅛	Textr pf2.08		4	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	19⅛	Textr pf1.40		10	22⅛	21½	21⅛	— ⅛
22	8⅛	Thiokol .50	5	82	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
61⅛	49½	Thom Betts	30	61	54	51½	51⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Thomin .40b	7	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24⅛	10⅛	ThompJW	5	9	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12	6⅛	ThriftyD .37	7	34	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Tl Corp 1.40	6	48	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	23	TidwatM .52	18	34	42⅛	41⅛	42	
63⅛	29½	Time In 1.90	7	60	35½	33⅛	33⅛	— 1⅛
25⅛	16⅛	TmleMir .12	12	279	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	31⅛	Timkn 1.80a	6	x403	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
25	15½	TishRlt .40b	136	37	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	Tobin Pkg		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	12	ToddShp .20p	24	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	ToledE 1.92	8	15	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
46	17⅛	ToolRh 1.41	11	267	24⅛	20⅛	21⅛	— 2⅛
69⅛	35⅛	TraneCo .96	11	19	41	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
44	26	TranUn 1.44	14	71	42½	42⅛	42⅛	
42⅛	18	Trans W Air	5	460	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	TWA pf 2		5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	TranWd Fin	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10	Transam .59	8	445	10⅛	10	10	
23⅛	18⅛	Trainc 1.52e		27	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
15	8⅛	Transcn .43	7	30	9	9	9	— ⅛
40⅛	26½	Travelers 1	9	189	34	32⅛	32⅛	
50⅛	36⅛	Travelr pf 2		5	41⅛	40½	40½	— 1
34⅛	25½	TriCon 2.81e		38	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
36⅛	31⅛	TriCn pf2.50		3	33⅛	33½	33⅛	
37	26⅛	TriSM 2.92e	8	51	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ½
17⅛	11½	Triangln .90	7	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21	12	TriangP .30	4	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	16	Trinity .60	10	174	27	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	16	Tropicana	23	167	25⅛	24	25	+ ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	TRW In 1.12	7	138	24½	22½	22½	— 1⅛
82½	56½	TRW pf4.50		2	61½	61	61	— 1
89⅛	60½	TRW pf.40		6	65½	65	65	— 1
15⅛	11⅛	TucsonG .84	7	169	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	TwenCe .15e	6	58	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
25⅛	11⅛	TylerCp .20	5	85	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
		U						
34⅛	15⅛	UAL Inc	11	333	23⅛	22	22⅛	— 1⅛
33½	16	UAL pf.40		4	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	UARCO 1.10	7	12	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
19⅛	15⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	19	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	UMC Ind .96	5	32	12⅛	12	12⅛	
11⅛	8½	Unarco .40b	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
62⅛	35⅛	U Camp 1.40	14	54	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
51⅛	33⅛	UnCarb 2.10	7	479	36⅛	34⅛	34½	— 1⅛
41⅛	17½	UnCom 1.33	5	42	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
12⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	12	110	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	15½	Un Elec 1.28	9	104	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
87	77½	Un El pf6.40		z20	83	83	83	
62⅛	55½	Un El pf4.50		z50	56½	55⅛	56½	— ⅛
49	42⅛	Un El pf3.50		z150	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	3	Un Fidelity	3	77	3⅛	3	3	
49⅛	32⅛	UnOCal 1.70	9	492	47⅛	46½	46⅛	— ⅛
64⅛	46⅛	UOCa pf2.50		78	61⅛	60	60	— ⅛
87½	51½	UPacCp 2.40	14	180	83½	80⅛	81	— 1⅛
15½	9½	UnPac pf.47		16	14½	14	14	— ⅛
40	23	Uniroyal .84	8	123	23⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅛	Uniroyal .70	6	246	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
106½	96⅛	Unlryal pf 8		z110	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	1½	Unishops		66	1⅛	1½	1½	
46⅛	25⅛	Unit Air 1.80	5	155	29⅛	28	28	— 2⅛
12⅛	6	Unit Brands	6	72	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15½	1⅛	UBrd pf1.20		7	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
10	7⅛	UnitCp .73e		73	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15	6⅛	UnitFin Cal	4	153	7⅛	6⅛	7	— ⅛
31	19⅛	UnitGas .92	7	62	20	20⅛	20⅛	
34½	24⅛	Ullium 2.24	7	13	27½	27	27	
9⅛	5	Unitlnd .34	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
6⅛	5	Unitin pf.42		3	5	5	5	
32⅛	6⅛	Unitinn .10	5	138	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	24	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	17⅛	UnMM 1.30	4	72	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	6	Un Nucir		939	20⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— 1⅛
3⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅛	12⅛	UnRefng .32	7	52	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	35	USFidG 2.40	11	164	40⅛	37⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	25	USFor 6.05e		10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15	US Frgt 1.40	7	133	16	15½	15⅛	
27⅛	20	USGyps 1.60	6	135	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	USGy pf1.80		54	24½	22½	22½	— 2
25⅛	7⅛	USHome .16	3	154	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	US Ind .65	4	1041	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
35½	15⅛	USLeasg .24	16	16	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
16½	12⅛	US Rlty 1.36	13	40	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	US Shoe .95	6	34	12⅛	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛
37½	25⅛	USSteel 1.60	6	647	34½	33⅛	33⅛	— ½
20	11⅛	USTobac .76	10	44	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16	UniTel 1.04	10	161	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	UniTel wt		18	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
30	21	UnTl 2pf1.50		41	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
34⅛	23⅛	UnTel pf1.50		2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Unitrode Cp	11	81	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
35	26⅛	UnLeaf 1.76	6	7	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
25½	16⅛	UnivOil .25e	12	446	21½	19⅛	19⅛	— 1⅛
104⅛	72⅛	Upjohn .88	41	272	95⅛	92½	92⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10	UrisBld .20p		66	12	12	12	
39⅛	21⅛	USLIFE .28	14	108	30⅛	29½	29⅛	+ ¼
14⅛	10⅛	USLInc .77e		27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	15	USM stp .6	5	20	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
20	17⅛	USM pf1.50		z130	18	17½	17½	— ½
57	37⅛	Utah In .44a	30	289	52½	51⅛	52	— ¼
38½	33	UtahPL 2.32	8	133	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
37⅛	23	UV Ind 1a	4	95	32	30	30⅛	— 1⅛
29	20⅛	UV In pf1.26		12	25⅛	24½	24½	— 1
		V						
19½	9⅛	Varian .05e	12	162	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
20⅛	9	VCA Cp .44	6	30	10	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
24⅛	12	VCA pf.80		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	23½	Veeder 1.60	7	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15	7	VendcCo .40	8	22	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
17	7	Venice .20	5	43	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12⅛	VestSe 1.04e		19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	17	Vetco Offsh	43	396	33⅛	32½	32⅛	
34⅛	20	VF Corp .64	10	99	22	21	21	— 1⅛
20	6⅛	Viacom Inr	10	102	6⅛	5⅛	6	— ⅛
19⅛	9½	VictCmp .50	9	39	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	VaEPw 1.17	7	322	16	15⅛	15⅛	
105½	95	VaEP pf7.72		z50	100	100	100	— ⅛
102½	90⅛	VaEP pf7.45		z200	96	95½	95⅛	— 1
19⅛	5⅛	Vornado .97t	3	208	5	4⅛	5	— ¼
17⅛	10	VWR Un .64	6	8	13	12½	12½	— ½
		W						
44⅛	29⅛	Wachova .76	15	5	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	WacRl 2.44e	9	42	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Walgreen 1	7	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
57½	49⅛	WikrA 1.40a	14	8	54⅛	54⅛	54½	— ½
25⅛	14⅛	Wal. Bus .45	13	1	20	20	20	— ¼
18⅛	10½	WallMur .60	3	125	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
22	23	WalM pf1.70		1	23	23	23	
24⅛	14⅛	WaMar .05e	23	13	18½	18⅛	18½	
33½	12	Wang Labs	21	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
12	4⅛	Ward Foods		3	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Warnaco .80	4	16	12⅛	12	12	— ½
16	9⅛	WrnerCo .50	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
39⅛	10⅛	WrnCom .40	4	2081	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
133⅛	5	WrnC pf4.25		9	53⅛	52	52	
78	22	Wrnl pf1.25		223	23	22	22	— 1
54⅛	39⅛	WarnL .72a	22	588	40⅛	39½	39⅛	— 1⅛
43⅛	22	Warn S 1.20	11	96	37	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	WashGs 1.88	6	28	22	21⅛	21⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	WashStl .88	5	5	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	WasWP 1.44	9	28	19	18⅛	19	
16⅛	12⅛	Waste Mgnt	16	92	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	16⅛	Watkin Jhns	16	19	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	WayGos .60	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅛	17½	WayG pf1.60		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6⅛	3½	Wean Unit		22	5	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅛	7	Weathrd .40	5	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Webb Del E	3	43	4⅛	4½	4½	
17⅛	8	WcilMcL .54	4	39	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	WeisMkt .50	9	9	16½	16½	16½	
2⅛	1⅛	Weibilt Corp		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29½	17⅛	WellFgo .96	10	144	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18½	WellFM 2.11e	9	39	19⅛	19½	19⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	WellRG .68a	4	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	10½	WescoF .40a	6	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	16⅛	WestctTr .75	7	25	21	19½	20⅛	+ 1½
63⅛	58	WtPP pf4.50		z100	58½	58	58	— ⅛
33⅛	19	WtPlPep 2a	6	30	23½	22⅛	23	
14⅛	6½	WnAirL .25e	7	224	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
37⅛	25⅛	WnBnc 1.40	8	99	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
14½	6⅛	Wr. Pac Ind	9	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
49½	15	WUnion 1.40	4	210	15⅛	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
47⅛	29⅛	WestgEl .97	14	1073	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
64	54	Wsie pf3.80		z90	55	54½	54½	— ½
40⅛	19⅛	Wstvco 1.10	11	252	33⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— 2⅛
82⅛	44½	Weyerh .86a	14	247	74⅛	72⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	9⅛	WhelFry .40	10	122	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— 1⅛
21⅛	11⅛	WheelPitt St	6	45	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
64⅛	58	WhelPit pf6		z10	58½	58½	58½	
53½	47½	WhelPit pf5		z10	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
37½	23⅛	Whirlpol .80	12	171	29⅛	29½	29½	
21⅛	11½	WhitCon .60	4	111	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	34	WhitC pfC 3		17	38⅛	38½	38⅛	+ ⅛
16	8⅛	White Motor	6	101	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Whittaker	47	137	3	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅛	14⅛	WickesCrp 1	6	165	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8	5⅛	Wiebldt .25b	6	51	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
47½	17⅛	WillRoss .48	21	125	33⅛	31⅛	32	— ⅛
72⅛	39	Williams Co	15	813	70½	67⅛	67½	— 1⅛
53½	19	WmgCo wt		355	50½	47½	47⅛	— 1
64	35⅛	WmsC pf.80		15	65	63½	63½	+ ½
41⅛	29⅛	WinnDx 1.26	16	38	36½	35	36½	+ ½
27½	3⅛	Winnebago	8	491	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	WisElP 1.72	8	64	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
105	93	WisE pf7.75		z20	99½	99½	99½	— ½
18	15⅛	WiscPS 1.24	8	16	16	15⅛	15⅛	
24⅛	16⅛	WitcoCh .98	6	33	18⅛	17⅛	18	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	WolvW .05p	9	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Wometco .53	7	126	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	WoodsCp .48	7	33	16⅛	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
47½	32⅛	Wolw pf2.20		4	33	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	19⅛	Wolwth 1.20	6	249	20⅛	19⅛	20	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	World Arwy	7	25	5	5	5	
68½	57⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	11	16	60½	60	60	— ½
17½	8⅛	Wurlitzr .80	12	17	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ½
11⅛	4	Wyly Corp		73	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
		X						
170	134	XeroxCp 1	38	517	143	138⅛	138⅛	— 3⅛
28⅛	15	Xtra 1.57t	5	69	20⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— 1⅛
		Y						
14⅛	9⅛	YngSDr .30e	9	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		Z						
43½	16⅛	ZaleCorp .72	8	85	19⅛	18½	18⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	19⅛	Zapata .10e	7	278	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
73	41½	Zapata pf2		1	60	60	60	
29⅛	8½	Zayre Corp	3	96	8⅛	7⅛	8	— ½
56	30⅛	ZenithR 1.52	10	78	31⅛	31	31⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	10½	Zurn Ind .23	11	100	12⅛	11⅛	11½	— ⅛

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.75	*.38⅞
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*.70	*.57½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.50	.31
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton	87.92	83.25
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	81-82	38-40
Lead spot lb	.16½	14½-.15
Copper elec. lb	.68-.60¼	50½-¾
Tin (Straits) lb	2.53	1.76¾
Zinc, E St L basis lb	20¼-.21	.18
Silver N Y. oz	2.77	1.02½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931)	679.5	430.5

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
Nov. 14, 1973

World Sugar No. 11: March 10.09-13, May 9.60-65, July 9.07-08, Sept. 8.61, Oct. 8.43, March 7.97.

Wool: Dec. '73 239.0.

Cocoa: Dec. 58.65, March 53.15, May 49.45, July 43.45, Sept. 47.60, Dec 45.55, March 44.65.

Copper: Dec. 93.90, Jan. 94.70, March 89.60, May 85.70, July 82.70, Sept. 80.70, Oct. 79.90, Dec. 78.40.

Orange Juice: Nov. 56.45, Jan. 56.95-57.00, March. 58.35-40, May 59 10 b, July 59.90.

Potatoes: March 7.85, April 8.24. May 9.12.

Silver: Dec. 281.60, Jan. 282.40, March 285.70, May 287.90, July 290.10. Sept. 292.30. Dec. 295.30, Jan. 296.30, March 298.30.

b—Bid. a—Asked. n—Nominal

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Ch.
Dec.	72.23	72.40	72.23	a72.23	—200
Mar.	69.95	67.50	68.95	a68.95	—200
May	67.70	68.02	67.70	a67.70	—230
July	65.73	66.53	65.53	a65.53	—230
Oct.	59.01	59.50	58.25	58.40	—115
Dec.	55.40	55.43	54.75	54.80	— 70
March	54.23	54.23	54.20	b53.80	— 70

(b) Bid (a) Asked

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT					
Dec	4.58	4.84½	4.55	4.84½	4.65
Mar	4.26	4.51	4.23	4.49	4.32
May	3.89	4.17	3.85	4.17	3.98
Jul	3.38	3.53	3.34	3.48	3.45
Sep	3.31	3.49	3.31	3.47	3.43

European Gold Markets

Nov. 14, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	93.85	90.00	—6.90
Zurich	90.00	97.00	—6.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	94.26	94.24	—5.57

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-26.

ArchDan wt, Assd Trans, Atlas Corp, Babcok Wlt, Beech Crk, Bucy Erie, Getty Oil, Halliburtn, Hughes Tool, Ing Rand, Ing Rand pfs, Joy Mfg, KerrMcG, LouLd Exp, Marathn Oil, Mesa Petrol, MesaPet wt, MesaP sr pf, Morr Knud, Pullman, Schlmbrgr, Stone Web, Tesoro Pet, Un Nuclear, Wms Co pf

NEW LOWS-222

Allied Pd, Allied Strs, Allrgt Auto, AmBldg M, A Cent Mtg, Am Invest, Apeco Corp, Arkans Best, Aro Corp, AtlCity El, Autom Ind, AvcoCp pf, Avis Inc, Bath Ind, Beech Airc, Bendix Cp, Bliss Laug, Book Mnth, Borden, Boston Ed, Brckwy Gls, CalPac Util, CamBrn Inv, Caro FrgtC, CaroPwLt, Carter Wall, CentLaEl, CentSo West, ChiPneuT, Chrysler, Chrysler wt, ClevElIll, CNA Finl, CNA F pfA, CNA IncShr, Coleco Ind, Collins Alk, Colum SoOh, Comw Edis, ComE 7wt, ConAgra, Con Foods, ConNatGs, Consu Pow, Cooper TR, CooprTR pf, Copeind Cp, Curtiss Wrt, Cyclops Cp, Daylin Inc, Daytn PwLt, Deltona Cp, Dick AB, DiGiorgio, Disney W, Eagle Pich, EastnAirL, Eastn Util, Eaton Corp, Elixir Ind, Far WestFn, Fed Mogul, Ferro Corp, FidMtg Inv, Fieldcrst M, Firestone, FstMtge Inv, FstVaBksh, Fleetw Ent, Flintkt pfB, Fla Pow, FlaPowLt, Ford Mot, For McKess, Fruehl Corp, Fuqua Ind, Gable Ind, Gen Growth, Gen Host, Gen Medici, Gen Motors, G Tel Fla pf, Gillette Co, Goodyear, Grant WT, Gulf StaUt, Handy Har, Hayes A'b, HelenCurt A, Hilton Hotel, Holiday Inn, Ho'idayIn A, Honeywell, Hocv Ball, Host Intl, HseF 2.37pf, Houston LP, Howrd John, Hughes Hat, Ill Power, INA InvSec, Insilco Corp, Interco Inc, Interlk Inc, Intl Harv, Int Indust, Int Indst pf, Japan Fnd, JhnHan Sec, JohnsSv pf, Jon Logan, KansCty PL, Keller Ind, KLM Airl, Laclede Gas, Lane Brynt, Levi Straus, Levitz Frnit, Libby O Frd, LibOFrd pf, Macke Co, Magnavox, Mays JW, McDonnD, Melv Shoe, Menasco, Metromed, Midld Ross, MoPub Svc, MobilOil, Mobil Home, Mohw Rub, Morse ElP, MigeTr Am, Mutl Omah, Narco Scien, Nat Can, Nat Svc Ind, NatUn Elec, Neveda Pw, NewEng GE, NiagM Pow, NL Ind, NorCent Air, NoCeAir wt, Noeast Util, NorIllGas, NoNG 5.50pf, NorStaPw, NorSim pf, OhEd 7.36pf, Okla GE, Outlet Co, Pac GasEl, Pargas Inc, PPG Ind, PSA Inc, Pub Svc Col, PubSvc EG, Pullman wt, Puritn Fash, Raybestos, RCA, Reeves Bro, Rich Merr, Rohm Haas, Roper Corp, RoyCr Cola, Saul R'Est, Savannh EP, Saxon Ind, Scovill Mfg, Scovil 2.50pf, Sbd W'd Air, Sea'ed Pow, Sears Roeb, Shellr 1.25pf, Sierra PacP, Skaggs Co, Smith AO, Smiths Tran, Sony Corp, SouJer Ind, SoestP Svc, Southern Co, Soulnd GE, SoNwFn Tel, StdOi'Cal wt, Std Press, Standex Int, StalMut Inv, Taft Brdcst, Tampa Elec, Tappan Co, Te'eprompt, Tex Util, Texfi Ind, Thompn JW, TriSou Mtg, Un Commrc, Unionam, Uniroyal, Unit Inns, US ForSec, US Gypm pf, US Home, US Indust, US Rlty Inv, UniTel wt, USM 1.50pf, VCA Cp pf, Viacom Int, Victor Com, Vornado Inc, Wall Murr, Warn Lamb, Waste Mgnt, Well McLn, Winnebago, Wometco A, Wurlitzer, Zayre Corp

Chicago to Build Shopping Areas

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Chicago yesterday, unveiled a $1 billion plan to develop 15 shopping centers in the city, part of an attempt to stop the exodus to the suburbs.

The plan, unveiled by Mayor Richard Daley, would help stop the drift of persons away from the city center—a move already widespread, especially among whites.

Under the city's new plan, it would have five new giant shopping malls, each containing 150 to 200 shops, and 10 smaller enclosed centers

U.S. Commodity Prices

CORN					
Dec	2.48	2.56½	2.47	2.56½	2.53
Mar	2.51	2.60	2.51	2.60	2.56½
May	2.55½	2.62	2.54	2.62	2.58¾
Jul	2.55	2.63½	2.54	2.63½	2.60
Sep	2.5	2.56	2.52	2.56	2.56
Dek	2.26	2.27¾	2.26	2.29¾	2.3
Mar	2.33¼	2.33	2.33	.33	2.35
SOYBEANS					
Nov	5.43	5.51	5.42	5.51	5.56
Jan	5.43	5.48	5.37	5.45	5.51
Mar	5.43	5.53	5.43	5.47½	5.53
May	5.38	5.52	5.38	5.49	5.52
Jul	5.39	5.54	5.37	5.51	5.52
Aug	5.40	5.53	5.40	5.53	5.46
Sep	5.37	5.42	5.35	5.42	5.42
Nov	5.35	5.38	5.31	5.33	5.36
Jan	—	—	—	5.41	5.38

SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	18.12	18.85	17.75	18.85	18.60
Jan	17.28	17.70	16.93	17.49	17.25
Mar	16.25	16.75	16.00	16.65	16.23
May	15.70	16.53	15.70	16.45	15.90
Jul	15.30	16.10	15.30	15.95	15.50
Aug	15.20	15.85	15.20	15.75	15.30
Sep	—	—	—	15.40	15.25
Oct	15.10	15.45	15.05	15.45	15.10
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	157.50	162.00	157.50	161.00	160.50
Jan	158.00	162.30	158.00	161153	160.50
Mar	157.00	162.00	157.50	161.00	160.50
May	158.50	162.00	157.00	162.00	160.00
Jul	157.00	162.00	153.00	161100	160.00
Aug	159.00	162.00	157.00	162.00	161.00
Sep	—	—	—	152.00	156.00
Oct	—	—	—	152.00	156.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER					
Dec	276.00	282.50	274.20	282.00	280.30
Feb	279.00	286.00	277.90	285.80	284.10
Apr	281.50	289.30	281.20	289.00	287.60
Jun	283.80	291.30	283.00	291.20	288.70
Aug	285.83	293.00	285.00	273.00	290.90
Oct	237.70	295.00	287.50	295.00	292.80
Dec	289.00	297.00	289.00	297.00	294.80
Feb	294.00	298.30	294.00	298.30	296.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Dec	42.52	43.25	42.52	43.15	b43.57
Feb	48.20	48.40	47.65	48.05	48.75
Apr	49.25	49.30	48.77	49.10	49.70
Jun	47.00	47.45	48.90	47.30	50.00

Aug	49.25	49.25	48.10	48.40	49.00
Oct	48.40	48.40	47.82	a47.85	b48.40

Sales: Dec 3232; Feb 3616; April 1720; June 912; Aug 37; Oct 8.

SHELL EGGS					
Nov	62.00	62.03	60.65	a60.65	62.65
Dec	60.75	60.75	57.30	a57.30	61.35
Jan	53.95	53.95	53.35	a53.35	55.15
F	49.35	49.35	48.00	a48.00	50.00
Mar	46.25	46.25	44.50	44.50	46.50
Apr	43.75	43.75	43.50	43.50	44.20
May	43.25	43.05	42.50	a42.50	a43.25

Sales: Nov 57; Dec 295; Jan 161; Febd 24; March 27; April 6; May 5h.

LIVE HOGS					
Dec	45.50	46.50	45.20	46.40	46.30
Feb	48.00	49.50	47.70	49.00	49.00
Apr	45.60	47.00	45.75	47.00	46.80
Jun	47.10	48.00	46.75	b47.90	48.00
Jul	47.70	48.25	46.90	48.00	48.00
Aug	45.15	b45.90	45.15	b45.90	46.65
Oct	44.00	44.00	43.50	b43.70	a44.50
Dec	—	—	—	a43.75	a43.80

Sales: Dec 1547; Feb 2468; April 638; June 252; July 107; Aug 32; Oct 4; Dec 8.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	68.90	69.40	68.40	68.50	a69.90
Mar	67.85	68.32	67.35	67.70	a68.85
May	67.22	68.05	67.17	67.25	a68.67
Jul	66.50	67.50	66.27	66.90	a67.77
Aug	65.00	66.05	65.00	a65.00	a66.50
Feb	58.05	58.75	57.30	b57.30	a58.80

Sales: Feb 2215; March 473; May 136; July 175; Aug 35; Feb 8.

Open Interest: Feb 3343; March 1578; May 604; July 729; Aug 217; Feb 94.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Nov. 14, 1973

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Daylin Inc	519,300	5	—1¼
CoastSt Gas	353,200	13⅞	— ⅝
Chrysler	237,800	17⅞	—1½
Penn Cent	227,500	4⅛	— ½
Telepromp	210,500	4⅛	— ¾
Warnr Com	208,100	11⅛	+ ⅛
Block HR	204,800	10	— ¾
Gen Motors	172,000	55⅛	—2⅝
Ford Mot	154,700	44⅛	—1½
Kresge SS	151,700	32⅛	—1¼
Matsush El	145,100	17¾	— ¼
Saxon Ind	144,000	4⅞	— ⅛
Motorola	140,200	54½	—4
Int Paper	140,000	45½	— ⅛
McDonald	133,700	67⅞	—2⅞

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	22.71	20.31
Advances	283	389
Declines	1232	1149
Unchanged	307	279
Total Issues	1822	1817
New 1973 highs	26	24
New 1973 lows	222	188

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Texas Intl	134,000	13⅛	— ¾
Houst Oil M	121,500	63⅞	—3⅝
Gt Bas Pet	133,400	4⅛	+ ⅛
TWA wt	95,400	3⅛	— ¼
Buttes Gas	96,700	34¾	+1⅛
Syntex	81,700	116⅛	—1¼
BasinPet Cp	73,400	7⅛	— ⅛
Amer He wt	70,700	15	+ ⅛
LoewsTh wt	69,500	6⅛	— ⅝
TesoroP wt	59,500	27⅛	—1

Approx total stock sales 4,250,600
Stock sales year ago 4,642,390

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.11	97.51	100.10	—2.06

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	896.22	899.53	865.37	867.88	—21.15
20 Trn	180.35	180.79	173.32	174.25	— 4.84
15 Utl	93.94	94.64	91.90	92.44	— 1.47
65 Stk	277.13	278.33	267.92	267.35	— 6.43

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	118.31	114.49	115.16	—2.17
20 Railroads	41.41	39.68	39.99	—0.87
55 Utilities	49.37	48.01	48.22	—0.66
500 Stocks	105.25	101.87	102.45	—1.91

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	56.06	54.62	54.82	—0.99
Industrials	61.65	60.44	60.44	—1.13
Transportation	37.41	36.32	36.32	—0.91
Utility	35.33	34.75	34.75	—0.51
Finance	69.42	68.19	68.19	—0.94

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Nov. 13	225,115	524,753	6,847
Nov. 12	324,133	545,631	9,003
Nov. 9	332,582	375,189	5,647
Nov. 8	329,256	375,487	5,678
Nov. 7	274,384	396,532	5,213
Nov. 6	281,503	425,080	6,162

*These totals are included in the sales figures.



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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Anglo-Am 7½-87	87½	90½
Amax 8-76	100	101
Amax 8¾-86	105	101
ASEA 8½-86	97½	93½
Ashland 8-87	95¼	97¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96	97
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	97	98
Barclay 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Beecham 8¼-86	98¼	97¼
BICC 7¾-87	94¼	95¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	99	100
CN PTT 8-86	98	99
Carlsberg 8¾-84	101½	102½
Carrier 8-87	97	98
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	102¾	101¾
Com Union	98	99
Cons. Food 7¾-91	97¾	92¾
Cont Oil 7-87	95	96
Conoco 8-86	97¼	98¼
Cont Tel 8¾-86	98½	99½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	93	94
Copen Tel 8¾-86	100	101
Corning 8¼-86	101	102
Cut Ham 8-87	96¼	97¼
Denmark 9-82	104	105
Denmark 7½-90	91	92
Dow Cor 8¼-86	101¼	102¼
Dupont 7½-78	100	101
E.D.F. 8½-86	100½	101½
E.I.B. 7½-90	91½	92½
Esso 7½-76	98¼	99¼
Esso 8-96 Nov	99	100
Escom 8¼-86	97	98
FinMtgBk 8½-86	97½	98½
First Chic 7-80	93¾	94¾
Ford 8-81	100¾	101¾
Gen Cable 8¼-87	97½	98½
GenMills 8-86	98¾	97¾
GenMot 8¼-76	97½	100½
GenMot 8¼-86	104¼	105¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	93	94
Granges 8½-89	98½	99¼
GTE 8¼-86	98½	99½
Guar Roy 8-87	95	96
Haas 8-87	97¾	100¾
Haas 8¾-86	101½	102½
Hambros 7¾-86	95½	96½
Helsinki 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
Hill Samuel 8½-86	98	99
Iceland 8-87	94¾	95¾
I.C.I. 7½-92	93	94
I.N.I. 8-97	92½	93½
Ireland 8¼-89	95½	96½
I.S.E. 8¼-86	98½	99½
Intl Util 8¼-82	97½	98½
Kimberley 8½-86	101½	102½
Klein Ben 8¼-87	97	98
Lyons 8¾-86	100	101
Mafina 4½-88	103½	110
Metro Est 8¾-86	98	99
Monsanto 8¾-85	103½	104½
Mount Isa 8¼-86	98	99
Newfound'd 8½-86	100½	101½
Nickel (Le) 9-86	100¼	101¼
NorsKomBk 7½-8	93½	94½
Ontario 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
Oslo 8¼-86	97½	98½
Otis-Elv 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
OwensCorn 9-86	103¾	104¾
Pac. Light 8-86	96¼	97¼
Pekema 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
Pennwalt 8-86	96	97
Petronor 8½-86	97½	98½
PhilMorris 8-78	100¼	101¼
PhilMorris 8½-86	103	104
Plessy 8½-86	96¾	97¾
QuebecHyd 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	93½	94½
Queensld 8½-86	97½	98½
Ralston 7½-87	93	94
Rank 8¾-86	101	102
Richardson 8¼-85	101	102
S.A.S. 8-88	96	97
Scott 8¾-86	101	102
Shell 8-86	98	99
Shell 7½-87	92½	93½
St. Ind. 8½-88	101¾	102¾
Sth Africa 8-87	92½	93½
Sybron 8-87	96	97
Tenneco 7¾-87	94¾	95¾
Textron 7¾-87	94½	95½
Transamer 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Transocean 8-86	98½	99½
Transocean 8-84	98¾	99¾
Transocean 7½-87	94	95
T.R.W. 8¾-86	100½	101½
Union Oil 7-79	94½	95½
Union Oil 7½-87	93½	94½
Utah 8-87	96	97
Volvo 8-87	96	97
Wellcome 8¼-87	97	98
Will Glyn 8¼-87	97¼	98¼

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88	63	64½
Amexco 4¼-87	105	106½
Amoco 5½-84	124	125½
Alusuisse 4¾-87	94	96
Am Tob 5¼-88	101	103
Ash.and 5-88	98	99½
Beatrice 4¾-92	94	95½
Borden 5-92	87½	89
BroadHale 4¾-87	88½	91
Carnation 4-88	86	87½
Chevron 5-88	104	105½
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	61½
Chrysler 5-88	64½	65
Con Tel 5¼-88	92½	94
Cummins In 6¼-86	88½	90
Dart Ind 4¾-87	105	106½
EastKodak 4½-88	132	133½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	103½	105
Fedders 5-92	69	70½
Firestone 5-88	81	82½
Ford 6-86	90	91½
Ford 5-88	77	78½
GenElec 4¼-85	111½	113
GenElec 4¼-87	100	101½
Gen Foods 4¾-82	86	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	88	89½
Halliburt 4¾-87	145	147
Honeywell 6-86	104	105
ITT 4¾-87	80	81½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	87½	89
Masco 4½-88	93	94½
Mass Mut 6¾-87	80	81½
McDerm 4¾-87	140	141½
Miles 4¾-93	81½	83
Morgan JP 4¾-87	127	128½
Motorola 4½-83	144½	146½
Murphy Oil 5-89	156	158
Nabisco 5¼-88	100½	102
Owens Ill 4½-87	101	102½
PanAm 5¼-89	61½	63
Penney JC 4½-87	102½	104
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	107½	109
Ranic 4¼-93	86½	88
R.C.A. 5-88	80	81½
Revlon 4¾-87	97	98½
Sperry 4¼-88	105½	107
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	101	102½
Texaco 4½-88	85	86½
UnCarb 4¾-82	93½	95
WarnLam 4½-87	102½	104
WarnLam 4¾-88	92½	94

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	98.06	92.44	122.29
Previous	98.26	92.45	122.41

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20⅝	12⅛	AAR Cp .02e	9	21	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
12⅞	5½	AAV Cos .25	4	24	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
11⅝	8⅛	AbrdMf .40a	4	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
3¼	1¼	Aberdeen Pet	75	23	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
3⅝	1¼	Acme Haml	173	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
18	3⅝	Action Ind	5	21	5	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
5⅝	2⅝	Adam Russl	7	10	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
6⅞	1⅞	ADM Indust		1	2	2	2	+¼
16⅝	10¼	Admiriln .50	7	12	19¾	19¾	19¾	
17½	7¼	Adobe Corp	22	229	13⅛	11¾	12¼	+⅝
5⅞	2⅛	A&EPlast P	4	6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
2⅝	1⅛	Aerodex Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7½	3⅝	Aero Flow	6	10	4¾	4¼	4¼	—⅛
4⅛	1½	Aeronca Inc		25	1⅜	1½	1½	—⅛
3⅝	1¾	Aerosol	7	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
8⅝	3⅝	Affil Cap .39t	4	357	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
3⅝	⅞	Affil Cp wt		10	1	⅞	⅞	
10⅝	4¾	Affil Hsp .20	8	5	5	5	5	—⅛
10¼	7½	AffilPub .05e	5	16	8	7¾	8	+½
16	4⅛	AIC Phi .56f	5	6	4½	4	4	—⅛
4⅛	2¼	Aiken Ind	8	2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
12	7¾	Airborn Frt	12	2	9½	9½	9½	
24⅝	13⅝	Airwick .16	22	25	18	17½	17½	—⅝
19½	12¾	AlaMg .60a	9	3	15⅜	15½	15½	—½
7⅝	4¾	Alaska Airl		133	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Alcolac .05e	10	5	7⅛	7	7	—⅝
2⅝	1⅝	AllAmer Ind		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17	7	Alleghy Airl	11	94	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+¼
8⅝	3	AlegA wtN		12	3⅛	3	3	
10⅝	5⅝	Aleg Cp wt		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13⅝	6⅝	AllenTR .79t	5	3	9½	9½	9½	+½
4½	1⅞	Allied Art	9	29	4½	3¾	3⅞	—¼
3⅛	2⅛	Alpha Ind	17	1	2½	2½	2½	
7½	4	Altamil Cp	4	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
1⅝	¼	Altec Corp		41	13-16	¾	¾	
1⅛	⅛	Altec Cp wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	—⅛
4⅞	2½	Altec Crp pf		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅝	7	AlterFds .50	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
12⅝	7⅝	AlumSpc .44	11	4	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
6½	2⅝	Amco Ind	18	110	5½	5⅛	5¼	
15¼	5	AHessLL wt		709	16⅛	14⅝	15	+⅝
14	7⅝	AmBilirt .50	4	8	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
26⅝	14⅝	AmBusP .20	18	4	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
3½	⅞	ACenMig wt		7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
30⅝	24⅝	AFitch 2.74e	9	6	27½	27¼	27¼	—½
5	2	AmFitch wt		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
16½	10	A GarP .06e	7	7	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	—⅝
4	1½	A Girl Fash		3	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
6	3⅝	Am Int Pict	4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Alsraeli .26e	6	31	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
9	6⅝	AMaizeA .33	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
9	6½	AMaizeB .33	6	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—¼
44½	36⅝	Am Mf 1.87e	5	6	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	—⅝
24	5⅝	AmMot Inns	7	44	9⅝	9	9	—⅝
40½	37½	A Petrl 1.20	12	19	39	38⅛	38½	—⅝
14⅝	6	A Plan 1.02t	6	1	7	7	7	+¼
4⅝	2½	A Prec .05e	11	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
11	9⅝	A Rlty 1.22a	10	35	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
2½	1⅛	AmRltyT wt		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
16¼	3½	Am Recreat	5	46	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅛
16⅛	6	ASafeE .68t	4	82	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	—½
6¼	3¾	A Techl .08e	4	5	4	4	4	
26¾	7¾	AmTrain Sv	9	97	9⅝	8½	9	—½
62	15⅛	AMICCp .04	8	47	16	14¼	14⅝	—1¼
3⅛	1¼	Andrea Rad		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	1½	Anglo C .10e	12	66	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
34¾	6⅛	Anthony Ind	3	74	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—1
2	1	AO Indust	12	32	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
4	1⅝	Applid Data	8	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
30½	20	Aquit Ca .20	22	37	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	—⅝
2⅛	⅞	Argus Inc		6	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
22¾	12⅞	Ariz Col .08e	10	12	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
12⅛	8⅝	ArzCol pf.⁵8		11	8⅝	8½	8½	—½
29⅝	19⅝	ArkLGs 1.30	9	89	27½	26¼	26½	—½
16⅝	10⅛	Armac Ent	4	41	10¼	9½	9⅞	—1⅛
17¾	6⅝	Armin Cp	5	28	10⅜	10	10¼	
10¼	5¼	Arrow Elect	4	42	6¼	5¾	6	+⅛
18¼	8	Arundel .89t	7	36	10	9⅝	10	
4½	2⅝	Arwood Cp		14	2½	2⅜	2½	—⅛
17	8	Asamera O	26	279	14⅞	13¼	13¾	—1¼
16½	9¼	AshlOil Can	14	23	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	—¾
3½	⅝	AskinSv .08t		16	⅞	¾	⅞	
12⅛	6⅞	Aspro .40b	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
4¾	1¾	AssdFd .05p		16	2½	2	2	—¼
6⅝	3	Astrex Inc	7	8	3½	3½	3½	
10½	6⅝	Atalanta C p	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
2	1	Atco Ind	9	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
7¾	2¾	AtlcoMfg wt		5	3½	3½	3½	
36½	10⅛	AtlCM1 1.45e	7	23	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	+⅝
1⅝	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		351	1⅜	1½	1½	—⅛
34⅛	17½	Augat Inc .10	28	110	26	25½	25½	—½
26⅝	11	Austral Oil	28	166	20⅞	19½	19½	—1
9⅛	4	Auto Bldg	5	7	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
7½	3	Autmat Rad	6	15	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
8¾	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	6	4	6½	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
67	47	Auto Switch	17	2	53¾	53¾	53¾	—⅛
8	3½	AVC Corp	9	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
9⅝	4	AVEMC .14	6	56	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅝
40¾	22½	Avondl 1.15a	7	1	33½	33½	33½	+¼
20⅝	1⅝	AVX Corp	11	18	11⅞	11½	11½	—½
12¾	7⅛	Badg M .50a	5	2	7¾	7½	7½	—⅝
16⅝	14⅛	BanFd 1.45e		7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
4⅞	1¼	BangPun wt		2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
35⅝	18	BanstrCll Lt	13	205	25⅝	24½	24½	—⅝
21	9⅝	BankrU .20e	16	12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
7½	3	Banner .03	5	8	3	3	3	
5¼	3⅝	Barbra Lyn	6	4	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Barclay Ind	8	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—¼
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		5	5¼	5	5	—⅝
15⅛	7⅛	Barnwel Ind	33	33	10	9½	9½	—¼
12⅛	4⅞	Barry R .42t	6	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+¼
12⅞	6⅛	BarryWr .32	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
3½	1½	Bartell Med	7	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	3⅝	Barth Sp .27	7	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
4⅛	2¼	Bartons Cdy	19	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	1	Baruch Fost		200	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
7½	3⅝	Barwick ET	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅛	3	BasinPet Cp	16	734	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
13⅞	9⅛	BayrkU .89a		3	9⅝	9¾	9¾	—⅛
4	1½	Bhavlorl RL	5	7	1⅛	1	1	—¼

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅞	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	53	2⅜	2¼	2¼	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Be'scol .13t	4	4	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
28½	20⅝	BenSM 2.82e	7	12	23¼	22¼	22¼	—1
8⅛	2⅝	BenSIMg wt		8	4½	4¼	4¼	
6½	3⅞	Benrus Crp	8	44	4	3⅞	4	
15¼	4	Berg En .44t	8	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8	6	BergRlt .57e		6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
1	⅝	BergRlt wt		4	¾	¾	¾	
7⅝	3¼	Berg Bruns	45	20	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
17	11⅛	Brg B pf1.15		1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	BernzOmal	8	14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—½
8½	5¼	Berlee Corp	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
18⅛	5⅝	BervenC .10	6	42	5¼	5	5	—⅛
7⅞	2⅛	Beth'em Cp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Beverly Ent	11	75	2	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅞	4⅞	BevHill Bnc	4	8	5	4⅞	5	
32½	13¼	Bic Pen .27	12	14	14¾	14¼	14¾	+½
29¾	16⅛	BgBear 1.08	5	2	20½	20½	20½	—¼
5⅝	2⅛	BigV Supmk	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
20½	14⅝	BinkMf .60a	6	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
31¼	12⅝	BinnySm .72	10	21	14⅝	13⅝	14	+¼
16½	5	Bio Dynam	14	93	12½	11½	11½	
10½	5	Blessing .40	5	2	5½	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Blount .08	4	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	4	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
1⅛	⅛	Bluebird wt		12	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
24⅛	9½	Bodin Ap .40	5	38	13	11½	11¾	—¾
7⅝	4¾	Bohack Crp		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅝	5⅝	Bolt Berank	10	7	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
44⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins	10	263	31⅞	29½	30⅝	—⅝
25¾	7	Bowne .20	6	24	7⅝	7	7⅝	—⅛
55	25¾	BowVall .10	141	46	34½	32½	33⅞	+1⅛
25¾	7⅝	Brad Ragen	7	36	9	8¾	8⅞	—½
50	21⅝	BradtCm Sys	35	183	26¾	25½	25½	—1⅝
8	3⅛	Brnchln .26	7	20	3⅛	3½	3½	—⅝
17½	9½	BranifAr wt		8	12⅛	12⅝	12½	
21⅛	17¼	BrascanLt 1	4	89	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	—⅝
20½	12⅝	BraunEn .44	5	4	16	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
16⅝	11⅝	B ewer .40	6	5	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	—⅛
3¼	1⅝	BroDart Ind	10	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	—¼
5½	2⅝	Brody Seatg	5	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7½	4	BrookP .16a	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
6	2	BrownCo wt		37	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
32⅝	19⅝	BwnFA .40b	12	5	20	20	20	
33⅝	19¼	BwnFB .40b	12	20	20½	19¾	19¾	
7⅞	3	BTU Eng	17	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	2¾	Buehler Co	9	10	3⅝	3	3⅛	+¼
15⅞	9⅝	Buell In .25r	5	12	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
8½	4⅝	Bulldex .20	4	2	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
27⅝	15⅛	Burdy 1.08a	5	8	16	15¾	15¾	—½
5⅝	1½	Burgess Ind		7	2½	2⅜	2½	
20¾	10	Burnsint .60	9	25	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
10½	4⅝	Butler Aviat	4	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
35⅝	16	Butes G Oil	14	967	36¼	33½	34¼	+1⅛
8⅞	3¼	Cabicom Gn		10	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
13½	6¼	Cagles In A	4	16	7	6½	6½	—½
19⅛	7¾	Caldor .15b	6	37	9	8½	8¾	
16¼	3⅝	Calcomp	8	113	10⅝	9¾	10⅛	—⅝
4¾	2¾	Calvert Exp	23	62	4⅞	4½	4½	+⅛
13⅝	5½	Camco Inc		10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
8½	5 1-16	CampChib	8	59	7	6 13-16	6⅞	
13⅞	8⅛	Campln .30b	4	6	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CdnExp GO	55	20	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	71	49	7⅝	7 3-16	7 3-16	—7-16
13⅝	8⅛	CdnHydr .25	10	1	9	9	9	
14	11⅝	CdnInP 1.08	5	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
5⅝	3⅝	CdnMar .10e	13	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8½	5⅝	Cdr Merrill	23	8	5 15-16	5⅝	5⅝	—3-16
15⅛	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	14	6	13	12¾	12¾	
61½	41	Cdn SuprOil	54	7	57⅝	56¾	57⅛	+¾
4⅝	1⅞	Canveri Int		9	2	2	2	—⅛
3⅝	1¼	Canoga Ind	8	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	3⅝	Capital Res	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
5⅝	1½	CapitlFd .12	5	57	2	2	2	—⅛
13¾	6⅝	Cap Ind .33e	6	24	9⅝	9	9	
27½	4⅛	Caressa .20	3	90	4¼	3½	3½	—⅝
100	79¾	Carnatn .88	21	174	80	72½	73	—7
15½	11⅞	CarPipl .84b	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Carr wt		43	4¼	4	4¼	
9	3¼	Carrols Dev	13	74	3¼	3	3½	—⅛
27½	16⅞	Castle AM 1	3	17	22⅝	21½	21⅝	—1⅛
2¼	1⅛	Castleton In	21	32	1½	1½	1½	
20½	10	Castlwd Int	15	29	12⅞	11⅝	11¾	—1¼
15	6½	Cavitron Cp	27	13	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1⅛	CelluCraft		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
56¼	51	CenPL pf 4		z100	53¼	53¼	53¼	+½
8⅝	4¾	CentSec .09e		7	5	6	5	
15½	9½	Cenvill Com	3	23	10½	10½	10½	
6¾	3	Certified Co	6	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
9½	5⅝	ChadMill .40	5	x2	5½	5½	5½	
14⅞	3⅞	ChamH .02h	10	258	4⅞	4½	4½	—¼
7⅛	2⅝	Chartr Med	10	24	3⅝	3½	3½	—½
8⅝	6	CHB Fd .53t		6	7½	7½	7½	
7⅝	3⅝	ChmExp .20	6	6	5	5	5	+¼
13½	7⅝	CherryB .24	18	1	9	9	9	
27⅞	22⅝	ChlRiv 1.60a	8	1	24	24	24	—⅛
11¼	3⅝	ChicUnl .51	8	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	6½	Chlor C .44a	5	4	7	7	7	
4⅛	1⅝	Christian Co	8	152	2⅝	1⅞	1⅞	—½
16⅞	13⅛	CICvF 1.5e		13	15⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
4¼	1½	CIMtgGr wt		29	2⅛	2	2	
5⅞	2¼	Cinema 5 Lt		3	2½	2⅝	2½	+⅛
2	⅝	Cinerama		143	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	—⅛
36½	8½	Circle K .26	10	73	10	9½	9⅝	+⅛
9½	3⅝	CtznFinl .16	7	1	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
18¾	13⅝	CitMtg 1.6e	8	4	16⅝	16¼	16⅛	—⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CitizMtgl wt		21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	6½	CityGsFl .50	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
26⅞	5⅞	CK Petroim	38	109	15⅝	14⅞	15	—⅛
9⅝	3½	CL Finl	3	3	4⅛	4	4	
3⅝	1⅝	Clark Cons	9	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18¼	9¼	Clark Gr .30	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+½
16⅞	8⅛	Clarkson .16	9	16	10¾	10¼	10⅛	—¼
3⅝	1⅝	Clary Corp		24	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	—⅛
18⅝	7½	Clausng .27e	5	2	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	—⅝
11½	4¾	Clopay .05r	3	24	4½	4	4	—⅝
4⅝	2⅛	CMI Corp	27	27	2½	2	2⅛	
6⅞	8½	CMI Inv wt		73	9⅝	8⅛	8⅝	—1⅛
20¾	4	Coachmn In	3	28	4	3¾	3⅝	—¼
14⅝	6⅝	Codesco .10e	10	25	8	7¾	7⅝	—¼
22⅛	11	Coff Mat .56		11	15	14½	14⅝	—⅝

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	3⅛	Cohu In .15e	7	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
20½	2⅞	Colt Intl	5	123	3	2¾	2⅞	—⅛
26¾	11⅝	ColeNat .52	6	4	12¾	12¼	12¾	6
33	10½	Coleman .44	7	109	10½	10	10¼	+⅝
10⅝	6¾	ColTow .20e	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅞	2⅝	Col Coml .20		45	2⅝	2	2⅛	—⅛
25¾	9½	ColwellC .28	6	9	13	9¾	13	+¼
13½	7	ColwMtg wt		19	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅝
44	15	Comb Com	9	80	15¾	13⅞	14¼	—1⅝
38⅛	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	13	69	18⅛	17½	18	—⅛
39¾	25	Cominco 1	16	5	36¾	36¼	36¼	—⅛
21¼	8¾	ComlAlli .30	8	50	10⅝	10½	10½	+⅛
16¾	11⅝	CmlMet .60b	6	19	15⅛	14¼	14⅝	+¾
9	2¼	Commodor		5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
7⅞	2⅝	ComHlth Cp	7	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
16⅛	5¼	ComPsyc Ct	12	7	9¾	9⅛	9¾	
30¾	24¾	ComSv 1.62b	7	13	27	26½	26½	—½
6⅝	3⅝	Compac Cp	9	4	3¾	3½	3½	—⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Compoln .32	5	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
2⅝	1¼	CompuDyn	11	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
37¾	17¼	Compugrp	15	82	31⅜	29½	29½	—1½
2⅞	1⅞	Comput Eq	10	7	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
8⅝	1⅝	Comput Inv	14	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16⅞	9¾	Conche .16e	5	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅝
5½	2⅝	Concrd Fab	23	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
7⅝	2½	Condec Crp		10	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
11½	3½	Conroy Inc	4	28	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅝
7½	2⅝	Con Oil Gas	72	465	7¾	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
17¼	8¼	Cons Ref .20	7	21	12⅛	11½	11⅝	—⅝
11⅞	7	Consyne Cp	13	67	8¼	7¼	7¼	—½
2¼	1⅛	Cont Motor	8	11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	1⅞	Cont Tel wt		17	2	1⅞	2	
5⅞	3	Cousins wt		5	3½	3¼	3½	MB
16¼	9	Cook EJ .40	11	6	12¾	12¼	12¾	—½
31⅝	14⅞	Cook In .40e	1	208	21⅞	18¾	20¼	—½
9⅝	4½	Cop Jar .20a		3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
14¾	4¾	Cordon Intln	14	96	10⅞	9⅞	10	—⅝
24⅝	17	CorrBlk .91a	11	4	21	21	21	—¼
4¾	2	Coti Corp	137	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
31¾	10¾	CoxCbl Com	21	6	11⅝	11	11	+¼
6⅝	2¼	Craig Corp	4	48	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
8⅝	5	CramrE .21t	10	5	7⅛	7	7	—⅝
9½	4	Creativ Mgt	5	10	5½	5¼	5⅛	—⅛
22	15¼	CreolP 2.20a	9	28	21¾	21½	21½	—⅝
4½	2¼	Crest Foam	21	22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25¼	17¼	Crompton 1	6	5	17¼	17	17¼	
69	49⅝	CrossAT .43	31	2	60⅛	59¾	59¾	—⅝
12½	7¾	CrowlyM .40	3	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
25	13½	CwnCP 1.18t	8	15	21	19½	19½	—1⅝
13	7⅛	Crownl .20a	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
22⅞	6⅛	Crystal Oil	16	203	19½	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
17⅝	10½	CSECorp .40	4	6	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	—⅛
14⅝	5½	Cubic Cp .20	12	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
18⅝	6½	CutlerA .22p		58	11⅝	10¾	11	—⅝
18	6	CutlerB .22p		4	11	10⅞	10⅞	—¼
8⅝	3¾	Damon .20p	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
19	12¾	Danielin .38	10	2	17	17	17	
3½	1	Data Contrl		12	1¼	1¼	1¼	
25⅞	16½	Data Dcumr	8	12	23¾	23	23	—¾
5½	2¼	Data Prod	8	64	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	—⅛
10	6½	DayMin .10e	15	37	7	6½	6½	—½
5⅝	2	Daylin wt		59	2	1⅝	1⅝	—⅝
3	⅝	DCL Inc		7	13-16	13-16	13-16	
26	11⅞	Dearb St .25	40	22	17⅞	16¾	16¾	—⅝
5⅝	3¼	DeJur Amsc	19	5	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
13⅝	7	Del Lab .05e	6	2	8⅝	8½	8½	
7⅝	1¼	DeltaCp Am		20	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
20¼	7⅝	Diln Fd .50a	9	6	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
57⅝	15⅝	DTalEL .45e	14	71	22¼	21½	21⅝	+⅛
34	18¼	Deseret .19h	25	38	28	27⅝	27⅝	—⅝
16⅞	5	Designer Jw	6	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
41½	13½	Dev Cp Am	5	14	13⅞	13½	13⅝	—¼
15⅝	5	DevonA .05e	5	262	9⅛	8½	8½	+½
14½	7½	DHJ In .10e	3	15	9⅛	8¾	8¾	—¼
30⅝	10⅞	DiamM Dril	14	233	23⅝	21⅛	21½	—¾
5⅞	2⅝	Diebold VC		24	3¾	3½	3¾	—⅛
28	12	DillardSt .40	6	100	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
3⅝	⅞	Diodes Inc	15	17	2	1¾	1⅞	
5⅛	2⅝	Discont Fab	6	1	3	3	3	
16⅞	11¾	Diversey .56	8	13	14	13⅝	13⅝	—¾
1½	⅝	Divrsf In wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅞	4¾	Dixilyn Cor		18	8⅞	8¼	8¼	—⅜
57⅝	25½	Dome Petrl	27	60	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	—⅛
26½	16¼	Domtar .60	12	2	25	25	25	—½
15½	7⅝	DownyS .58	3	7	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅝
6¼	1⅞	Drew Natl	53	48	2⅛	2	2⅛	
23¼	17½	DrexU 2.23e		6	18⅛	18	18	—⅝
15¾	6⅝	Driver Harr	4	10	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
12¼	5½	DrgFalr .40	8	2	5½	5½	5½	—¼
3½	2 1-16	Dunlop .06e	6	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—¼
9¾	8	DuplxPd .16	5	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—¼
4⅛	1⅝	Duraloy Co		6	4	4	4	
15⅞	8½	Dur Tst .25b	17	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
10¼	4⅛	Dyneli .48t	9	18	5½	5	5	—⅝
4⅝	2¼	Dynalectn	20	46	4¼	3⅞	4	
12	9	E Sysim .80	5	27	9¾	9	9⅛	
29⅝	9	EriSchcb .36	9	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅝
9¼	4½	Earth R .12	14	253	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	—⅛
28¼	11⅝	EasonO .10r	17	27	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
10⅞	3	EsinAir .47t	5	21	4⅞	4½	4½	—⅝
15⅛	12	Eastn Co .88	6	1	13½	13½	13½	
11⅞	5⅝	Eastrn Frgt	7	12	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
4⅞	2⅞	Eazor .04e	6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
3¼	1¼	Eckmar Cp	12	5	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
20	11½	Ecodyne	19	8	15½	14⅝	14¾	—⅝
27½	18⅝	Edgingtn O	8	33	24⅞	23⅝	23¾	—⅛
12¼	3⅝	Edmos .13	3	10	3¾	3½	3½	—¼
8⅝	3⅝	Edo Corp	4	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Edwards .40	24	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
7⅝	4	Egan M .10e		6	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
20⅛	7⅝	EhrnhPh .20	6	78	10⅞	9⅞	10¼	—⅝
6⅞	3⅝	Elco Corp	4	17	5¼	5	5	—¼
6⅛	2¼	Elcor Chm	31	5	2½	2¼	2½	
8½	5⅝	El Hose .40e	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Electrog .80	5	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
3⅝	1½	Elect Assist	6	27	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
15	5¾	Electrn Eng	8	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	—¼
2¼	1⅝	Elect Resch		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
34⅝	16⅞	ElectrnA .80	11	2	23	22¾	22¾	—½
10⅞	3⅛	Electsp .36t	8	75	3⅝	3½	3½	—¼
22	13⅝	Elk Horn .88	19	16	21¼	21	21	
16	6¾	El Tronics	7	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛

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7⅝	2⅛	Empress Int	3	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
11¼	7⅝	EpkoSh .44a	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—½
4⅝	15-16	EquityNat		19	1	1	1	—⅝
5⅝	1⅝	Ero Ind		9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Espey Mfg	25	1	3	3	3	
12⅝	5½	Esq Rad El	4	14	7⅝	6⅝	6⅞	—½
4⅝	2⅝	Essex Chem	5	42	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+½
17¼	6½	Etz Lav .09e	6	32	7	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅛	3⅞	Euthenc .20t	46	7	7	6⅞	7	+⅝
17¼	7½	EvanAr .10b	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
25¾	10	Excelinv Co	10	51	10¾	10	10	—⅝
20½	9¼	Execufn .24	14	18	11	10	10¼	—1
7¾	3	Fab Ind	6	13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	—½
8⅝	6	Fabien .40a	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅝
14⅝	6¾	FabriClr .04	6	5	9¼	8⅞	9⅝	+½
4	⅝	Fabrics Nat		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
8⅛	2⅝	FairTex Mil	4	19	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	—½
15½	7¼	FairNbl .15r	3	77	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	—⅝
3½	2	FairCh .10e	8	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
14⅝	5¼	Falcon Sbd	30	30	11¼	10¾	11	—¼
18¼	6	Fam Dol Str	13	20	9⅝	9	9	—½
15¼	5½	Fash Fa .32t	7	71	6½	6	6⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Fed Resrces		576	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅝
21⅝	12⅝	FedMrt .40a	5	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
16¼	8⅝	Felmont Oil	15	9	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
12½	4⅞	Felsway .32	4	63	5⅛	4⅝	5	
9¼	3⅝	Fibrebrd wt		130	6⅛	5	5½	—½
44⅝	25	FidelG 3.11e	7	24	27⅝	26⅞	27	+⅝
19¼	4¼	FidelGr wt		3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—½
4¼	1½	Fields Plast		4	1⅝	1½	1½	
13¾	8½	Film Cp .06	5	23	9	8⅝	9	
5½	2⅛	Filmways	8	20	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
29⅝	6⅞	FiltDyn .01e	7	17	11¼	10	10	—1¼
30½	10	FinSenB .20	4	14	11¾	11¼	11¾	
13⅝	9⅝	Fin Gen .36r	6	22	11	10⅞	11	
13¼	9⅝	FinGnlA .30		2	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
17	12⅞	Fst Conn 1a	9	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
25	19½	Fst Dn 2.25e	9	30	22½	22¼	22¼	+⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Fst Denv wt		27	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
5⅝	3	Fst Hartfrd	6	16	3	3	3	—⅛
25	10½	FstSL Sh .48	4	10	10⅜	10⅞	12⅞	—1⅝
18⅞	15¾	Fst Va 1.99e		4	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	
		FstVaMt wt		5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20⅝	10½	Fstmrk .21e	6	13	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞	—⅞
24	9½	FischP 1.11t	9	29	12½	12	12⅛	
5¾	2½	Flaggin .10e	7	19	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
7	4⅝	Flagstaff	7	9	5	4⅝	4⅞	—⅛
12½	7¼	Flevrind .30	2	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	—¼
15⅝	10⅝	Flight Safty	10	4	11⅝	11¼	11¼	—½
8⅝	1½	Flock Ind		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	6
10¾	7	FlaRck .10e	5	26	7½	7	7	—½
17	10⅝	FlowerA .24	8	4	10¾	10¼	10¾	+½
37¼	14⅛	Fluke M .85t	10	10	18⅝	17½	17½	—1
25¾	8¼	FlyTiger wt		121	12¾	11	11⅝	—½
4⅞	2⅝	Foodram Sp		18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—½
110¼	89¼	Ford Can 3a	5	z220	89½	88¼	88¼	—1¼
12	7½	Forest C .17	10	14	7½	7¼	7½	—⅛
10	3	ForestL .09t		44	3⅝	2⅝	2¾	—⅝
22⅞	9¾	FoxStaP .38	10	4	14	14	14	
10¾	7⅝	FPA Cp .07e	3	2	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅛
9⅛	5¼	Frank RI .48	8	2	5½	5½	5½	
12⅝	5⅝	FrankNu .32	6	8	6⅝	6	6	
12½	8¾	Frantz .52	5	1	8½	8½	8½	—¼
21⅝	14⅝	Fresnillo .40	7	36	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	—⅝
11¾	4¾	Frier Ind	5	4	5	4⅞	5	
25½	12	Frigitronic	30	180	17⅛	14⅝	15¾	—1⅛
19½	12⅝	Frischs .30a	7	4	13¼	13	13	—⅛
8⅛	5	Frontier Air	5	53	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	FrontAir wt		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	6¾	Gabriel .43t	5	10	7⅛	7¼	7½	+⅛
7¼	4¾	Galaxy Cpt	4	10	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
16	8¾	Garan .26e	5	19	9	8¾	8⅝	—⅝
14⅝	6½	Garcia Corp	7	46	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4¾	2⅝	GaylrNtl .20	3	13	3	3	3	—⅛
12⅝	3¼	Gaynor Staf		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
14⅝	6⅞	Gearhart .34	12	127	12⅝	11⅞	12½	+⅝
2½	1⅝	Gen Bulldrs	17	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
37¼	10⅝	G Cinma .40	5	119	10⅝	10⅝	10½	—⅛
7	3	GenEduc Sv	4	30	3⅝	3	3¼	—⅝
4⅝	1⅝	Empl .08e	7	14	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅝
7¼	1⅞	G Housewar	5	25	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	—¼
9¾	4⅝	Gen Interior		16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+½
6⅝	3⅝	Gen Recrat	5	10	3½	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
11⅝	5	Gen Resrch	4	62	5¼	4½	4⅝	—½
12⅝	4⅝	Genge Inc	6	22	5⅝	5	5	
4	1½	Genisco Tch	14	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23	6½	Geon Ind	10	44	10½	9⅝	9⅞	—½
8⅞	4¼	Gerber Sci	24	9	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	—½
22½	11⅝	Giant F .53a	7	1	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	—⅛
11⅝	7	Giant Y .40a	9	193	8½	8	8⅝	—⅝
2⅝	¾	Gilbert Cos		2	¾	¾	¾	—⅛
10½	8⅝	GIT RI 1.20e	8	3	9	9	9	
8⅛	3½	Gladng .13t	6	21	3⅝	3½	3½	—¼
7⅛	3⅝	Glasrock Pr		22	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅝
20¼	16	GlatfltrPs.80	6	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅝
8½	5⅝	GlenGy .30r	4	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
16⅝	6	GlobeSec Sy	5	308	6⅝	6	6	—½
14⅝	7	Glosser .22	5	6	9	9	9	
20⅝	10¼	Gloucstr En	6	14	14⅝	13¾	13¾	—⅝
12⅝	7¼	Glover Inc	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
8⅝	5¼	Gldblatt .36	5	12	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
27	14⅝	Golden Cycl	9	75	14⅝	13⅝	14	—⅝
10⅝	2⅝	Gold W Mob	8	14	3	3	3	
16	3⅝	GoodLS .15e	5	9	4	3⅝	4	
6⅝	3⅝	Goodrich wt		46	4	3⅝	3⅝	
23¼	16	Gorm R .90	7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—¼
9½	3	Gouldinc wt		317	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
10	7	Gould T .84e	10	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
45	27	Grainger .27	33	111	42	41¾	41¾	
12	4½	Grand Auto	7	2	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Granite Mgt		17	3¾	3	3¼	+⅛
16	5½	GrasVa .16e	13	46	12⅛	11⅝	12	
13¾	6⅛	GrayMt .84t	7	23	7	6½	6¾	—½
11⅛	⅝	GreatAm In	14	31	15-16	⅞	⅞	
4⅞	2⅝	GtBasin Pet	72	1034	4½	4¼	4⅝	+¼
16¾	6⅛	GtLkCh .11e	14	215	14½	12⅝	13⅛	—⅝

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10⅝	6⅝	GrScotS .39t	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
25½	4⅛	Greenm .27t	5	58	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+¼
18⅝	9¾	GREIT 1.20	10	9	10¼	10	10	—⅛
6¼	3	GrybdC .20e	6	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
32⅞	17⅝	GRI Cp .06	18	16	24⅝	23½	23⅝	—⅞
18⅝	10⅝	GrossTIC .70	7	5	12	11⅞	12	—⅝
11	5½	Grow C .32b	11	8	5⅝	5½	5½	
4⅝	2½	Gruen Ind	14	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
1⅞	1	GSC En .05e		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
4¾	2⅝	GTI Corp	14	30	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
12⅝	7⅝	GuardCh .40	8	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
10¼	5⅝	Gulfrd .05e	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
21½	15½	GlfMtg 1.92e	8	10	16½	16	16	—½
2⅝	1	GulfMRlt wt		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
44⅞	31⅝	Glf Can .60a	19	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—⅝
15½	5⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	50	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅝
20½	15½	GlfSM 2.35e	7	6	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—½
2¼	1¼	Gulf SoM wt		17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
35	15	Gilstrm LD	6	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅝
7	2⅝	Halicft Hom		26	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	HallaMot .40	4	6	8	7¾	7¾	—¼
10⅝	5⅝	HamilC .30e	5	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅝
6⅝	3⅝	HampD .23t	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—½
10	4⅝	Hamptin .32	7	44	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	—⅝
14¾	4	Hanvr Plan	29	335	13⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅝
11½	8½	HanvrSh .55	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
35	22⅝	Harlgnd .15	27	x2	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+⅝
15⅝	9¼	HartAlt .30p	10	4	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
11⅝	2⅝	Hartfld Zdy	3	11	2⅝	2⅝	2½	+⅛
36½	19½	HartzMt Cp	34	133	29	28⅛	28⅝	+⅝
5¼	1¼	Harvey Grp	37	25	1½	1⅝	1½	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Harvey Strs	6	119	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	+½
12⅞	5	Hasbro Ind	7	50	5⅝	5	5	—1
9¼	5⅝	Hasting .20a	6	5	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	HaydnS .05p		26	2⅝	1⅞	2	—⅝
11⅛	3⅝	Health Chm	6	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	HealthM .30	4	4	4½	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Helnick Inst	8	17	2	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
15⅛	11¼	Helm 1.42e	7	27	13¼	13	13	—⅝
15⅝	9⅛	Her Mal .48	5	6	9⅝	9½	9½	
11⅞	5	HIG Inc	15	4	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
11¾	6½	HiShear Cp	25	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	+½
5⅝	1⅝	Highlnd Cap		3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
6⅝	3	Hillhvn .23t	7	10	4¼	4	4¼	+⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Hipironics	8	25	4⅛	3⅝	4¼	+⅝
50½	42	Holling 1.60	31	11	46½	44¾	46	—1⅛
2⅝	1	Holly Corp	18	193	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
57½	35⅝	HomeOA .50	30	6	53⅝	52⅝	52⅝	—⅝
52⅝	36	HomeOB .50	29	2	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝	—⅝
23	15⅝	HormelG .81	12	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
10	5½	Horn Hardrt		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅝	9	Hoskins .75p	4	15	9⅛	9	9	
22⅝	17	HospM 2.18e	7	20	17⅝	17	17	
3	1	HospMtg wt		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅝	8¼	HospMtr In	6	17	9	8⅝	9	+½
25¼	15¾	Hotell 2.11e	7	24	17⅝	16	16	—1½
18⅛	4⅝	HousRo .02r	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11½	5⅝	HouseVl .32	8	17	6½	5⅝	5⅝	—1
67¾	28½	Housr Oil M	95	1205	68⅝	60⅝	63⅝	—3⅝
4	1⅛	Howell Ind	5	7	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	—¼
53	32½	HubellA 1.20	15	8	43½	42⅝	42⅝	—¾
57⅝	40	HudBOG .70	24	5	44	43⅝	43⅝	—¼
6	2⅝	Hudson Gen	32	10	4⅝	4½	4½	—½
19¼	6½	Huffmn .40e	9	7	9⅛	9	9	—½
6⅞	2½	HuntHlt .10e	4	13	3	2⅝	3	
32	18⅝	HuskyOil .15	13	45	27½	26½	26⅝	—¾
11⅞	3⅝	Hycel Inc		24	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅝
28⅝	15⅝	HysFd 1.28t	6	17	23	22⅝	22½	—½
16½	9¾	ICB Cp .34	8	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
22¾	17¾	ICM R 1.35e	10	11	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
8½	4⅝	IMC Magnet	4	5	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Imper Ind	3	7	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅝
49⅝	35¼	Imp Oil .80	28	206	44¼	42⅝	42⅝	—1
11⅛	4⅝	IndianHd wt		8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
3⅝	1	Inflight Svc	20	99	1⅛	1	1	
3⅝	1⅝	Instrum Sys	8	34	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
12½	2⅝	IntegRe .19t	4	39	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	2½	Intrmedco	59	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
1¼	9-16	Intl Banknot		11	11-16	⅝	11-16	+1-16
13⅛	5⅝	Int Foodsvc	5	43	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
6¼	2	InFuneral S	5	44	2¼	2	2⅛	+⅛
14⅝	9¾	IntGenIn .70	5	24	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅝
14⅞	5⅝	IntProt .10	4	29	8½	8	8	
7⅝	2⅝	IntSegw .10r	3	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—½
5⅛	1¾	Int Stretch		6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
57¾	19½	IntSyst .12h	27	z2200	33	31⅝	32	
8¼	2½	Interphoto		19	2⅝	2½	2½	
22¼	12½	Interpool	12	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
18	10⅝	Intersystm	12	16	13¾	13¼	13¼	
18½	10½	Interway Cp	5	48	14⅝	13	13⅛	—¼
6½	2⅝	Investm Fla	14	10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
14⅞	5½	InvDivB .45	6	14	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
8½	2⅛	InvFdA .15e		21	3	3	3	
16⅝	11	InvRlt 1.41e	11	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	—½
20½	12⅝	Ionics Inc	19	9	12½	12	12	—⅛
15¾	6⅝	Iroquols Bd	11	13	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Irvin Indust	5	30	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	—⅝
8	5½	ISC Ind .30	8	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
8½	7	IsraelD .75e		1	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
11⅞	3⅝	Izel Corp	5	50	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅝
2¼	⅝	ITI Corp		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6¼	4⅛	Jaclyn .26b	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
13⅝	7¼	Jacobs Eng	9	9	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
14⅝	4½	Jamswy .16t	4	18	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5½	Jeannet .48t	7	47	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	—⅝
24⅝	12¼	Jervis 1.30t	5	34	15⅝	14¼	14½	—1
5⅞	2	Jefronic Ind	8	39	2½	2½	2½	
37⅝	18¼	JohnPd .16	31	11	29¾	23¾	29	—⅞
5⅞	3	JS Industris		1	4	4	4	
9¾	6⅛	Jupiter Ind	6	4	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	—⅛
11	4⅝	K Tel Intl	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
9⅝	4	Kaisrin .05r	4	109	6⅝	6¼	6½	—⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Kalvex Inc	5	18	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
10	3⅝	KaneMull wt		52	7⅝	7	7¼	—⅝
38½	23⅝	KanebSvc 1	12	48	38½	37	37	—1½

1973 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅝	6⅛	KaufBrd wt		21	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—⅝
5⅝	2	Kavanaur	9	1	2	2	2	
8⅝	3½	Kalchm .16t		2	3¾	3¼	3⅝	
23½	11½	Kewanee .48	11	134	21⅝	19¼	19⅝	—1⅝
7	2⅝	Key Co .20	6	9	3⅛	3	3	+⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Keystn .22e	6	8	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
2 15-16	1⅛	Kliemb .15e	4	12	2 5-16	2 3-16	2 5-16	—1-16
12⅝	3⅝	Kilearn Pr		4	3½	3⅝	3½	+⅝
7⅛	⅞	Kin Ark Crp		37	1⅛	1	1	
25½	13¾	KingRd .09e	9	5	15	14¾	14¾	—⅝
37⅝	28	KingLaf 1.60	10	3	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
14¼	5½	Kingstp .13e	5	x7	5⅝	5¼	5½	+½
27⅛	15	Kirbylnd .44	7	11	23	22½	22½	—½
10⅛	3	Kit Mfg	23	15	3	3	3	
5¼	1⅝	KleerVu Ind		2	2	2	2	+⅛
18⅛	5¼	Kleinerts		12	6⅝	6	6¼	—⅛
10½	7⅛	Klikiok .50	6	4	8¼	8	8	—⅛
27⅝	11⅝	Knicker Toy	5	28	14⅝	13⅝	13¾	—⅝
27⅝	19⅝	Kolmorg .40	12	18	23⅝	22¾	22¾	—1¼
3⅝	1⅛	LaBarge		7	2	1⅞	1⅞	
30⅝	8½	Lafay Radio	5	107	9⅝	9	9⅛	—⅛
4½	2⅛	LAiglon App	4	9	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Lake Shore	31	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
12⅝	5¼	LaMaur .36	6	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
8½	4	Lane W .24t	5	14	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
6½	4⅝	LaPointe .20	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	⅝	LaTour Bck		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
3⅝	1⅝	Lndmrk Ld	4	21	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
6	2⅛	Lamaco Inc	21	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
16⅝	10⅝	LarwR 1.27e	8	26	11⅛	11	11	—⅝
1⅛	9-16	LarwinR wt		41	9-16	½	9-16	
38	11⅛	LCA Cp .11e	5	52	11⅝	11	11	—½
11½	1⅝	LCA Cp wt		37	2⅛	2	2⅛	—⅛
14	8	LeGran .16	10	16	9¼	9	9	—⅛
20⅞	9¾	Lea Ronl .24	10	13	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
9⅞	3⅝	Leader Intl		4	4	4	4	—⅛
8½	2⅝	Leadr Hous	5	24	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
5½	1⅝	Leasc Cp wt		95	2	1¾	1⅞	—⅛
17⅝	8¼	Leath Co .50	5	5	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
25	12½	Lee Entr .30	9	19	13¼	13	13	—⅛
7¼	4¼	Lee Natl	8	6	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
22½	19	Lee Pharm	29	29	18⅝	17¼	17¼	—1½
7⅝	4	Lehigh Pres	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
20½	6⅛	Leigh Pr .40	3	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅞	5	Leisure Tec	3	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	LesFay .32b	4	29	7½	7	7⅛	—⅛
13⅝	7⅛	LewisBF .29	5	29	7¼	7	7¼	—⅛
4⅝	⅝	Libco Corp		17	¾	⅝	⅝	—⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Liberty Fab		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅛	4⅝	LilliAnn .20e	5	14	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	LilyLynn A	3	7	2⅝	2½	2½	—½
4⅝	2⅛	Lincoln Am	9	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22	10½	Lloyds Elec	4	19	10⅝	9⅝	10	—⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Lodge S .05e	17	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19¼	5⅝	LoewThe wt		695	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅝
4¼	1⅝	Logistic Ind	7	8	2	2	2	
12⅝	8½	LaGenSv .62	5	9	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
26½	19¾	LouisCe 1.08	5	2	20¾	20½	20½	—½
5⅛	3⅝	LSB Ind .23t	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
4½	3⅝	LTVCorp wt		168	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
10⅝	1⅛	Luby Corp		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Lynch Copr		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅝	⅝	Macro Chat	16	44	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅞	15	Me PbS 1.28	8	7	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
1⅝	½	Mallry Rap		10	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
8	2⅛	MamMrt .22		13	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
6⅝	3	Mangel Strs		14	3	3	3	
11	5	Mansf T .50	6	26	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
6⅛	3½	Marinduq B	12	75	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
10¾	4⅝	Mark Contrl	153	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Mariene Ind	4	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
9½	4⅝	Marshall Fd	6	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
9½	4⅛	Marshal Ind	5	37	7¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
13⅝	5½	Masland .40	6	49	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
22¼	7	Masnelin .30	6	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
15	8¼	MastrR .10e	11	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
10⅝	3½	MaulBro .18		3	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
15⅝	9⅝	Maule I .60e	3	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	—⅛
10½	6⅛	McCro wt n		8	6	6	6	—⅛
16½	4½	McCall Oil		356	6¾	6⅛	6¼	—⅛
19⅛	11	McDonh .40	5	3	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
8⅛	2½	McKeon Cn	7	14	2⅞	2½	2½	—⅛
5	1½	MDC Corp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅛	10⅝	Means FW I	7	8	11½	11	11	—⅛
16⅛	8⅝	Medalist .36	5	5	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Medco Jw.y	3	18	4⅛	3⅞	4	
14⅞	4⅝	Medenco .12	14	94	12⅝	11½	11⅝	—⅛
43½	28½	MediaGn .54	10	5	23⅝	28⅝	23⅝	—⅛
21	10⅝	MEM Co .61	5	1	12	12	12	
12⅝	6¼	Mercant Ind	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
14½	7¼	MerleN .20a	6	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	—⅛
8⅞	3½	Metrocare	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
11½	2⅝	Metro Grtg	7	30	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
5½	3	Mich Genl	4	30	3¼	3	3⅛	—⅛
17¾	8¼	MidldCo .30	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
11⅞	5⅝	Midld Glass	4	14	6¼	6	6¼	—⅛
19	7½	MidFinl .26b	16	15	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
27⅝	13½	Miigo Elect	10	138	20¼	18¼	19½	—⅝
37⅝	18⅝	Mll Roy .20e	13	14	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	—⅝
19⅛	11	MoBeef Pkr	4	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
7⅞	2¾	MoKanTx cf		18	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
41¼	16½	Mitchell En	17	76	25½	23¾	24	—½
5⅞	2⅝	Mitz Corp	6	46	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
12⅝	4½	MoAmCo Cp	5	32	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
15⅝	4⅝	Mlybden wt		42	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	—⅝
12	6⅝	Moog Inc	9	7	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
6⅛	3½	Morton S .32	7	21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
3½	1⅛	Moutdiogs		9	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
9½	3⅝	Mov Shor .40	4	2	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Movielab		1	1½	1½	1½	
12½	8⅝	MPB Co .40	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2	MPO Video		23	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	

(Continued on next page.)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

BEOGRADSKA BANKA BEOGRAD & LJUBLJANSKA BANKA LJUBLJANA

on their own behalf and on behalf of:

KOSOVSKA BANKA, PRISTINA
INVESTICIONA BANKA, TITOGRAD
PRIVREDNA BANKA, SARAJEVO
STOPANSKA BANKA, SKOPJE
VOJVODJANSKA BANKA, NOVI SAD

YUGOSLAVIA

U.S.$64,000,000

10-Year Multicurrency Loan

arranged by

LLOYDS & BOLSA INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ASSOCIATED JAPANESE BANK (INTERNATIONAL) LIMITED
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Agent
THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

and provided by

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
Bankers Trust Company
Bank of Montreal
The Bank of New York
The Bank of Nova Scotia
Banque Commerciale Pour L'Europe du Nord (Eurobank), Paris
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co. Ltd.
Cisalpine Overseas Bank Limited
Cleveland Trust Company
The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Limited
Equibank N.A.–Luxembourg Branch
The Fidelity Bank
The First National Bank of Chicago
The Fuji Bank, Limited
Girard Trust Bank
The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited
Japan International Bank Limited
Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank Limited
Marine Midland Bank–New York
The Mitsui Bank Limited
Nomura Europe N.V.
The Philadelphia National Bank
The Royal Bank of Canada
The Sanwa Bank, Limited
Seattle–First National Bank
The Sumitomo Bank, Limited
The Sumitomo Trust & Banking Company Limited
The Tokai Bank Limited
Toronto Dominion Bank
The Toyo Trust & Banking Co. Limited
Union Bank, California
United California Bank

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Nov. 14, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
11870	Abitibi	$ 13½	12½	12½	—¼
1600	Acklands	$ 12⅝	12½	12⅝	
820	Acres Ltd	$ 12⅝	12½	12½	—½
7500	Agnico E	525	495	500	—40
300	Agra Ind	$ 12½	12½	12½	
5645	Alta Gas T	$ 11	10⅞	10⅞	—½
850	Algo Cent	$ 15½	15¼	15½	
3470	Alminex	710	695	695	—10
1510	Atco Ind	$ 16	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
500	Banister C	$ 22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	—⅝
8208	Bank N S	$ 39	38¼	38¼	—¼
780	Baton B	$ 10	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
8775	Bell Canad	$ 41¼	40⅝	40¼	—½
10530	Betlm	$ 15⅝	15	15¼	—¼
7000	Block Bros	325	310	310	—5
5000	Bovis Cor	210	205	210	—5
5015	BP Can	$ 14½	14	14	—½
3100	Bralor Res	173	170	175	
11555	Bramalea	$ 6½	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
2239	Bramedo	58	58	58	—7
7300	Brenda M	835	825	825	+10
4750	BC Forest	$ 22⅝	22	22	—1
590	BC Phone	$ 54	53⅝	53⅝	+¼
32505	Brunswk	575	540	540	—10
2705	Budd Auto	$ 11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
260	Burns Fds	$ 16¼	16¼	16¼	
4330	Cad Dev	$ 14½	14	14	—⅝
775	Cal Pow	$ 23	23	23	—⅝
30935	Camflo	835	770	820	—45
817	Campau A	$ 9½	9	9	—¼
2700	C Pakrs C	$ 24½	24¼	24¼	+¼
4250	Can Perm	$ 21⅝	21	21⅝	+½
18860	C Tung	325	300	300	—10
3200	C Cablesy	$ 16½	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
10943	C Imp Bank	$ 30	29¼	29½	—⅞
4525	C Ind Gas	$ 9½	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
2537	CIL	$ 18⅛	18½	18½	—⅛
5747	Cdn Tire A	$ 54	51¾	51¾	—1⅝
500	C Uilties	$ 10	9¾	9¾	—¼
330	Candel Oil	$ 11⅛	11	11	—¼
50	Cassiar	$ 11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
4250	Celanese	$ 6	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
18300	Chemalloy	325	315	315	
4400	Chieftan D	$ 12½	11⅝	11⅝	—½
40	CHUM	$ 9½	9½	9½	
410	C Holiday I	$ 9½	9½	9½	
7100	Con Bldg	280	265	265	—10
3400	C Rambler	320	300	320	+20
3765	Con Distrb	$ 19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	—⅝
3856	Cons Gas	$ 16⅝	16	16⅝	—⅝
150	Conwest	485	485	485	+5
3100	Craigmt	730	725	725	—5
4525	Crush Intl	$ 11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
4462	Denison	$ 47¼	47	47⅛	+⅝
9100	Dicknsn	325	285	320	—15
6464	Dofasco	$ 30¼	29¾	30¼	+½
2150	Dom Store	$ 14½	14	14	—¼
875	Dupont	$ 27	26½	27	+½
4020	Dylex L A	$ 8¼	8	8	
1820	Electro Ltd	$ 11½	11	11	—⅝
200	Emco	$ 5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
5925	Falcon C	$ 13⅝	13	13⅛	—⅛
500	Fraser	$ 24	23¾	23¾	
8419	Falcon	$ 76½	74	74	
3323	Francana	$ 12	11½	12	+⅝
3305	Gen Distrb	$ 11½	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
5200	Gnl Mascl	290	275	275	—15
2450	Gibraltar	$ 12¼	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
200	Goodyer	$ 17	16⅝	16⅞	—1⅛
325	Granduc	355	355	355	—10
100	Granisle	925	925	925	—25
4120	Gt Cdlisds	960	890	890	+10
2860	GL Paper	$ 24¼	24¼	24¼	—½
908	Gr Plains	$ 29	28¼	28¼	—⅝
140	Gt W Life	$ 65	63⅝	63½	—2⅛
2070	Greyhnd	$ 17½	17¼	17¼	—¼
1652	Guar Trst	$ 11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
2900	Hambro C	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6045	Hawker S	$ 5½	5	5⅛	—⅛
334	Hays Dna	$ 8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
10700	Houston O	320	305	315	—10
5744	H Bay Co	$ 22⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅝
220	Huron Eri	$ 22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—2⅝
4050	IAC	$ 17⅝	17¼	17¼	—⅝
12330	Inland Gas	$ 9¼	9½	9⅝	
4-36	Intpr Pipe	$ 23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
7003	Inj Mogul	925	925	900	—25
5430	Inv Grp A	$ 9⅝	9¼	9½	—⅛
2775	Jannock	$ 6½	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
28175	Kaiser Re	$ 5⅝	5	5⅝	—⅛
2800	Kaps Tran	$ 5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
800	Kelsey H	$ 32	31⅝	32	+¼
4759	Kerr Addd	$ 12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
1000	Koffler	$ 6	5⅝	5⅞	—⅛
7437	Labatt A	$ 25½	25	25⅛	—⅝
300	Lab Min	$ 48	47⅝	47⅝	+½
200	Laura Sec	$ 6⅛	6	6	—⅛
434	Lob Co A	$ 5⅝	5¾	5⅝	—⅛
1600	Lob Co B	$ 5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
500	Loeb M	465	460	460	
150	Liberian	$ 11½	11½	11½	—⅛
300	Mclan H A	$ 12⅞	11¾	12⅝	—⅝
6745	MB Ltd	$ 35½	33	35	—⅝
463	M L F Mills	$ 22⅝	21¾	21¾	—⅛
2033	Mattgml	$ 34⅝	31	34½	+⅝
200	McGraw H	450	450	450	
3205	Microsyst	$ 7⅝	7½	7⅝	—⅛
16650	Moore	$ 55½	54	54	—1
432	Nat Trust	$ 21½	21½	21½	
16330	Noranda A	$ 54⅝	53⅝	53	—2
500	Orchan	460	455	455	—5
7000	OSF Ind	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1165	Oshawa A	$ 8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
16230	Pamour	525	500	515	—40
1650	PanCan P	$ 14⅝	13⅝	14	
230	Pembin A	450	450	450	
1000	Pembin B	450	400	400	—60
961	Petrofina	$ 25	24⅝	24⅝	—½
2705	Pine Point	$ 38	36½	37	—¼
2517	Placer	$ 25	24⅝	24⅝	—⅝
9875	Rapid Dta	325	320	320	—40
1000	Rayrock	100	100	100	
40	Redpath I	$ 26½	26½	26½	+½
10300	Reed Oslr A	$ 11⅝	11⅛	11¼	—⅛
4303	Reichhold	$ 17½	17¼	17⅝	+⅝
930	Rothman	$ 16	16	16	
2050	Scotts	$ 9¼	9	9	
27752	Shell Can	$ 20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
28797	Sherritt	$ 16½	15⅝	16	—¼
3230	Siebens	$ 16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅝
14871	Simpsons	$ 8⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅛
4556	Simpson S	$ 50½	50	11½	—⅛
633	Slater Stl	$ 11½	10¼	11½	+¼
200	Stat W Can	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1305	Southam	$ 31	31	31	
1000	St Brodcst	$ 10	10	10	—¼
10095	Stelco	$ 35⅝	35⅝	35½	—⅛
6700	Steep R	195	182	182	—8
6405	Sundale O	880	840	840	—50
1353	Tara	$ 12	11⅝	12	
1325	Teck Cor A	380	380	380	—5
500	Teck Cor B	355	350	355	
500	Teledyne	440	440	440	+10
3000	Texaco	$ 50⅝	49½	50⅝	+½
1233	Thom Nes	$ 11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
7525	Tor Dm Bk	$ 37⅝	34⅝	35⅛	—1½
550	Traders A	$ 17	16⅝	17	—⅛
5078	Tr Can PL	$ 34	33⅝	34	+⅝
10455	Trans Mt	$ 16½	16	16⅝	+⅝
600	U Keno	465	460	460	—5
7800	U Siscoe	465	430	435	—25
9910	Un Carbid	$ 19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅝
4140	Un Gas	$ 10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1330	Union Oil	$ 16½	16	16	—½
5800	Upp Can	320	305	320	—5
7022	Van Der	$ 8½	8½	8½	—⅛
3400	Voyager P	625	600	600	
1650	Waldwod	$ 15	14⅝	14⅝	—½
350	W Cdn Seed	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
30500	West Mine	330	325	325	
5030	W Realty	$ 6⅝	6½	6½	
1100	Westnhse	$ 19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
4302	Weston	$ 21	20⅝	20⅞	+½
2750	White Pas	$ 10½	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
1136	Woodwd A	$ 22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
5500	Yk Bear	525	505	505	—15
750	Yukon C	180	173	174	—16

Total sales 3,469,164 shares

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 14, 1973

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	279	Matsu El Wks	555
Canon Camera	260	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	178
Dai Nip. Print	335	Mitsubi Corp.	431
Fuji Bank	540	Mitsui Co.	419
Fuji Photo	305	Mitsukoshi	553
Hitachi	174	Nippon Elec.	184
Honda Motor	525	Sharp	262
C. Itoh	635	Shiseido	1,020
Japan Air Lines	2,080	Sony Corp.	4,210
Kansai El P	795	Sumitomo Bk	545
Kao Soap	330	Taisho Marino	450
Kirin Brewery	310	Takeda Chem.	240
Komatsu	267	Teijin	320
Kubota I Wks	386	Tokyo Marine	497
Matsu E Ind	590	Toray	204
		Toyota Motor	508

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Stocks-Eurobonds-Eurodeposits

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg
18050	Algoma	$ 21	20½	20½	—⅛
8009	Bank Mont	$ 19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
725	Brinco	$ 5¼	5¼	5¼	
2050	Cdn Indust	$ 19	18½	18½	—⅝
2450	Cenron	$ 20½	20	20	—¼
2120	Com BusM	$ 6¾	6½	6¾	
2245	Con Bath	$ 28	27½	27⅝	—⅛
150	Crn Zell A	$ 25	25	25	
275	Dom Bridge	$ 37¼	37	37	—1½
100	Dom Glass	$ 12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
3875	Dom Text	$ 9½	9	9	—½
200	Gaz Metro	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
1620	Imasco	$ 29⅝	29½	29½	—½
775	Iveco	$ 10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
300	Laur Fin	$ 11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
575	Molson A	$ 24¼	24¼	24¼	
450	Molson B	$ 24	24	24	—½
670	Mont Trust	$ 20	19½	19½	—½
100	Phoenix C	320	320	320	—5
3800	Power Cp	$ 12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4215	Price Co	$ 16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
150	Rolland A	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	—½
7853	Royal Bank	$ 37⅝	37¼	37⅝	—½
1302	Royal Trust	$ 27½	27	27	—¼
5625	Steinberg A	$ 27⅝	23	23	+⅛
3135	Zellers	$ 15	14⅝	14⅝	

Total sales 1,361,824 shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Nov. 14, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Wednesday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.75	4.85
Advisrs	4.35	4.76
Aetna F	8.08	8.83
Aetna Shr	13.47	14.66
Afuture F	9.35	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.57	.62
Allstate	12.45	13.32
Alpha	12.02	13.13
Amcap	4.87	5.34
Am Birth	9.69	10.65
Am Diver	8.86	9.68
Am Eqity	4.64	5.08
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.15	7.81
Incme	8.17	8.93
Invest	7.81	8.54
Specl	7.52	8.22
Stock	7.26	7.93
Am Grth	5.40	5.90
Am Insln	5.01	5.48
Am Invs	5.16	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.95	8.69
AmN Gth	2.15	2.35
Anchor Group:		
Capit	4.22	4.62
Grwth	7.62	8.35
Incme	7.03	7.70
Fd Inv	7.40	8.11
Vent	8.42	9.23
Wash N	11.65	12.77
Astron	3.83	4.19
Audax Fd	7.48	8.17
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.66	5.07
Fnd B	6.91	7.51
Stock	5.75	6.28
Scien	4.27	4.64
BLC Grth	11.11	12.14
Babson	11.27	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	6.74	7.37
Bayrk Gr	6.19	6.77
Beacn Hil	8.49	N.L.
Beacn In	10.38	N.L.
Berk Gth	3.83	4.21
Bondstk	4.57	4.99
Bost Fdn	9.40	10.27
Brwn Fd	3.21	3.51
Burnh Fd	16.06	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	12.34	13.52
Candn	21.58	23.64
Divid	3.39	3.72
NatW S	9.53	10.44
NY Vnt	10.96	12.00
CG Fund	9.89	10.69
Cap Trin	11.41	12.47
Centry Sh	13.90	15.19
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.31	11.27
Bond	9.16	10.01
Com St	1.32	1.44
Eq Pro	3.04	3.32
Fd Am	7.74	8.46
Grwth	5.13	5.61
Incom	6.82	7.45
Speci	1.84	2.01
Vent	9.03	9.87
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.07	8.82
Frt Cap	5.12	5.60
Shrhld	7.23	7.90
Speci	6.46	7.06
Chemicl	10.51	11.48
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.64	10.54
Equty	3.21	3.51
Fund	10.30	11.26
Grwth	5.93	6.48
Incom	9.73	10.63
Vent	2.96	3.24
Colu Grth	12.06	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.10	1.19
Cwlth C	1.41	1.52
Comp Gr	6.46	7.06
Comp Bd	8.19	8.95
Comp Fd	7.01	7.62
Concord	9.64	N.L.
Cons Inv	11.08	11.50
Constel G	5.33	5.83
Cont Mut	7.77	N.L.
Ctry Cap	12.14	13.12
Crn WDiv	5.43	5.93
Crn WDel	6.15	6.72
Dallas Fd	3.37	
Davge Fd	7.56	N.L.
deVegh	60.21	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	9.55	10.44
Delaw	9.11	9.96
Delta	4.79	5.23
Dir Cap	4.55	4.99
Dodg Cox	15.45	N.L.
Drexel	9.80	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.69	11.72
Equit	3.89	4.16
Levge	15.1	16.5
Spl Inc	7.52	8.24
Third C	10.29	11.28
E&E Fd	3.27	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.64	8.37
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.55	10.44
Grwth	13.03	14.24
Incom	6.11	6.63
Specl	7.58	8.23
Stock	12.51	13.67
EDIE Spl	20.54	N.L.
Egrer Gt	12.11	13.16
Eltun Tr	15.74	
Emer Sec	3.54	3.87
Energy	11.88	N.L.
Fairfid	8.76	9.57
Farm Bu	9.01	N.L.
Fed Rep	8.21	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.91	9.74
Capit	11.14	12.17
Contfd	9.56	
Conv	7.21	
Dstny	6.66	
Essex	9.05	
Evrst	11.38	12.44
Fidel	15.16	16.57
Puritn	9.22	10.19
Salem	3.90	4.26
Trend	22.88	25.01
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.21	N.L.
Indust	4.18	N.L.
Incom	5.77	N.L.
Vent	3.90	N.L.
FstFd Va	11.27	12.25
Fst Investors:		
Disco	4.95	5.42
Grwth	7.32	8.02
Incom	8.19	8.98
Stock	7.53	8.25
Fst Mult	8.21	N.L.
Flem Brg	9.41	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Clmb F	8.27	N.L.
100 Fd	10.42	N.L.
101 Fd	8.17	N.L.
Twen F	6.05	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.45	4.87
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.23	5.72
Incom	11.09	12.12
Mutal	8.65	9.45
Speci	11.01	12.03
Foursq	8.78	N.L.
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.56	8.28
Grwth	7.34	8.04
Utils	4.49	4.92
Incom	1.84	2.02
US Gov	9.78	10.72
Capit	4.65	5.10
Equit	4.18	4.58
Frkln Lfe	11.14	12.17
FdF Dep	8.92	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.83	9.65
Impac	7.93	8.67
Ind Trd	10.75	11.75
Pilot	7.83	8.52
Gatewy	6.22	6.72
GE S&S	34.80	
Gen Sec	6.38	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	5.21	5.70
Balan	7.40	8.09
Com St	10.57	11.56
GrthFd A	4.23	4.62
Grth Ind	20.35	N.L.
Guard M	22.28	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.04	4.42
Grwth	6.31	6.90
Incom	6.29	6.87
H&C Fd	9.83	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.45	N.L.
Hedb Gor	7.86	8.58
Heritge	1.65	1.80
Hor Man	17.97	19.43
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.08	4.46
Incom	3.97	4.34
Trus sh	12.76	13.95
Trus un	3.45	
Imp Cap	9.42	10.30
IcF Ame	12.62	13.79
Industry	3.46	3.78
INTGN	8.52	9.21
Invest	10.91	11.96
Inver Gth	8.56	N.L.
ICA	12.83	14.02
Inv Guid	7.21	N.L.
Inv Indic	2.69	
Inves Bos	10.69	11.68
Inv Counsel:		
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.80	
IDS ndl	5.99	6.51
Mutl	9.45	10.27
Prog	4.15	4.51
Stock	19.34	21.02
Select	9.38	10.09
Var Py	8.47	9.20
Inv Resh	4.92	5.38
Istel	22.29	22.98
Ivy	7.26	N.L.
JP GrthF	9.82	9.80
Janus F	16.96	N.L.
J Hanck	7.62	8.28
J Hanc St	7.93	8.62
Johnstn	23.93	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.56	4.99
Cus B1	18.89	19.76
Cus K1	7.11	7.80
Cus K2	5.82	6.38
Cus S1	21.49	23.55
Cus S2	10.68	11.70
Cus S3	7.57	8.33
Cus S4	4.26	4.67
Polar	3.60	3.94
Knickb	5.94	6.51
Knick Gt	7.38	8.08
Land Gth	6.85	7.48
Lenox Fd	5.28	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.55	17.02
Lex Gr	6.05	6.61
Lex Rh	13.23	14.46
Liberty Fd	4.93	5.37
Life Ins	8.14	8.90
Linc Ntl	6.85	7.49
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.68	13.28
Mut	14.69	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affiliated	6.50	7.04
A Bus	2.90	3.14
Bnd Db	9.94	10.86
Luth Bro	10.26	11.21
Luth Inc	9.35	10.22
Manhtn	3.75	4.10
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.07	8.84
Indep	8.27	9.06
Mass	11.35	12.44
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.24	12.28
MIG	12.84	13.04
MID	13.05	14.26
MFD	12.85	14.04
MCD	14.37	15.70
Mates	2.00	N.L.
Mathers	10.3	N.L.
Mid AM	5.23	5.72
MONY F	10.70	11.69
MSB Fd	14.05	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.36	10.26
MIF Fd	7.45	8.05
MIF Gth	4.28	4.75
M OmaG	4.70	5.11
M Omaht	8.72	9.48
Mut Shrs	16.74	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.89	N.L.
NEA Mut	9.16	9.35
Natl Ind	9.97	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	8.35	9.13
Bond	4.78	5.22
Divid	3.46	3.78
Grwth	6.48	7.08
Pf Stk	6.18	6.75
Incom	4.62	5.05
Stock	6.58	7.14
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.76	18.32
Groth	10.69	11.62
Side	16.27	17.68
Neuw Cel	5.01	N.L.
Neuw Fd	8.72	N.L.
New Per	14.11	15.42
New Wld	14.78	16.07
Newton	10.55	14.81
Nich Strg	14.50	N.L.
Noreast	15.21	N.L.
Omega	7.91	8.68
One WmS	16.67	N.L.
ONeil Fd	12.44	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.87	7.51
AIM	9.99	10.90
Time	6.60	7.22
OTC Sec	10.47	11.38
Param M	6.66	7.28
Paul Rvr	6.94	7.58
Pegas Fd	4.88	5.36
Penn Sq	6.91	N.L.
Penn Mu	2.40	
Phila	6.91	7.57
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	7.75	8.47
Mag C	8.40	8.74
Incom	8.71	9.52
Pine St	9.96	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.70	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	7.36	8.04
Fund	11.79	12.89
II	10.16	11.10
Plan Inv	9.35	10.22
Plgrth	12.21	13.34
Price Funds:		
Grwth	12.91	N.L.
N Era	11.34	N.L.
N Horiz	9.26	N.L.
Pro Fund	7.96	N.L.
Provid	4.04	4.42
Prov Gth	8.38	8.94
Pru SIP	10.06	11.00
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.67	11.66
Equit	8.29	9.06
Georg	14.79	16.16
Grwth	10.86	11.85
Incom	7.98	8.72
Invest	9.27	10.33
Vista	9.67	10.57
Voyag	9.92	10.84
Revere	6.13	6.70
Rinfret	12.78	
Safec Eqt	8.08	8.83
Sagittars	2.30	N.L.
Schustr	7.86	8.59
Schust Sp	7.49	8.16
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	15.43	N.L.
Specl	27.86	N.L.
Balan	16.69	N.L.
Com St	10.34	N.L.
Seaboard Funds:		
Ad Grt	4.20	
Ad Inc	3.30	
Ad Ins	7.87	
Comp C	4.34	
Inc Bos	5.89	
Lever	4.64	
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.44	
Invest	6.51	
Ultra	6.42	
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	7.78	N.L.
Sel Opp	9.42	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.83	N.L.
Sent Gth	10.52	11.42
Sentry F	12.81	13.92
Shareholders Gr:		
Cmstk	3.35	3.80
Entrp	5.76	6.20
Flet Fd	4.03	4.40
Harbr	7.59	8.30
Legal	7.52	8.13
Pace	7.89	8.60
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	18.47	20.19
Incom	17.05	16.63
Invest	9.37	10.24
Sherm D	11.07	N.L.
Side Fd	6.86	7.52
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7.17	7.84
Invest	10.09	11.23
Trust	7.55	8.26
Vent	8.03	8.78
SB Eqty	10.25	N.L.
SB I&Gr	10.74	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.43	13.02
Sw Invs	7.20	7.68
Swin Gt	6.06	6.53
Sover Inv	14.30	15.15
Spectra F	4.45	4.88
S&PY T Int D	6.67	N.L.
S&P IntD	6.67	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.80	5.25
Div Fd	5.17	5.65
Prog F	5.00	5.46
StFrm Gt	4.81	N.L.
S Frm In	8.89	N.L.
State St	45.41	45.80
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	8.04	N.L.
Asso F	7.17	N.L.
Invest	1.31	N.L.
Ocean	7.10	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	20.85	N.L.
Cap O	10.35	N.L.
Stock	14.98	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.17	6.76
Incom	8.28	9.07
Sumit	8.56	7.82
Tech	6.31	6.92
Survey F	10.02	10.95
Sync Gth	6.44	7.04
TMR App	8.18	8.94
Temp Gt	7.90	8.66
Towr Cap		unavail
Trns Cap	8.28	9.00
Trav Eq	10.51	11.52
Tudr Hed	11.13	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.91	3.19
TwnC Inc	3.99	4.37
USAA Gt	9.93	N.L.
US GovSe	10.01	10.76
Unit Mut	8.33	9.10
Unifund	6.95	7.60
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad		unavail
Nat Inv		unavail
U Cap		unavail
Whtsh		unavail
United Funds:		
Accm	7.02	7.69
Bond	7.76	8.50
Con Gr	9.76	10.73
Con Inc	9.55	10.47
Incom	13.07	14.32
Scien	6.82	7.47
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.41	5.93
Incom	4.29	4.70
Lev Grt	6.24	6.53
Spl Sit	3.03	3.32
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	6.94	7.58
Comm	7.38	7.85
Sperl	7.18	7.85
Vandrbt	4.34	4.74
Vangd	1.30	1.42
Vang TN	6.05	
Var In P	3.64	3.96
Viking		unavail
Wall St G	7.38	8.07
Wash M	10.98	12.00
Weing Eq	10.93	N.L.
Wellington Group:		
Expir	21.68	23.69
Ivest	9.16	10.01
Morg	10.71	2.80
Techv	7.68	
Trust	11.44	2.50
Wellsl	11.71	12.80
Welltn	10.45	11.42
West B	10.08	11.02
Windr	7.03	7.68
West Ind	2.95	3.23
Westf Grt	8.08	8.78
Wisc Fd	5.59	6.11
Ziegler	10.20	11.15

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	1½	MPS Intl Cp		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	9½	Multi A .07h	14	37	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
	2¾	Napco Ind	6	13	3	3	3	— ⅛
	[illegible]	Nat Alalis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	¾	NatBellas H		35	13-16	¾	¾	
		N Dictr .10e	5	2	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
	5½	Nat Gen wt		14	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
	2⅜	Nat Gn wt n		22	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅜
	2	NatHlth Ent	17	18	2⅛	2	2	
	½	NatInd wt		6	¾	¾	¾	
	3⅛	NKinney Cp	3	42	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
	7¾	NMedEn .10	8	17	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ¾
	9	Nat Paregn	9	37	16⅛	15⅛	15¼	— 1⅛
	4⅝	Nat Silv .20e	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	6⅛	NatSpin .10e	4	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
	1⅛	Nat System		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	6⅛	NatnwH .20	5	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	3⅝	NelsonL .50t	16	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	1¼	Nestle LeM	12	2	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
	9⅛	Newcor .60	13	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
	25⅛	NE Nuc .07e	26	27	54⅛	48	48⅛	— 6½
	4⅝	NHamp .12e	7	13	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
	⅞	NewIdria M	14	47	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
	3⅝	NMex Ariz	58	18	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
	1¼	Newpark Rs	13	183	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅝	N Proc .35e	11	80	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
	10½	NYTimes .60	7	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
	5	NiagFSv .36	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	2⅜	Nichols SE	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	18⅝	NJBPI 2.35e	7	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
	4⅛	Noel Indust	4	15	4⅝	4	4⅛	
	22⅝	Nort So Ry		3	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
	2⅜	Nortek Inc	17	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	1	NorAm Dev		5	2	2	2	— ⅛
	1¾	NoAmMt wt		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	7⅝	NorAm Roy	46	361	22⅛	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
	3⅛	NorCdn Oils	19	39	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
	15⅛	NNGMob wt		182	16⅛	14½	14½	— 2⅛
	4⅛	Novo Corp	3	10	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
	4	Nuclear Dat		18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
	13½	NumacO Gs	30	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
O								
	4⅝	OEA In .10e	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	17	Offshore Co	13	4	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
	3	Ohio Art .20	12	7	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
	16⅛	OhioBrass 1	11	9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— 1⅛
	9½	Oh Sealy .24	10	15	12⅛	12	12	— ½
	15⅝	OKC Cp .80a	6	12	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
	3⅜	Olla Ind	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	16¾	OnanCp .20e	5	14	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— 1⅛
	37⅛	OOkep 8.09e	8	2700	79⅛	75⅛	79⅛	+ ¾
	1⅝	OpenRd Ind	1	108	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	2⅛	Originala		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	8½	OriolHo .20h	4	16	10⅛	10½	10½	
	⅞	Ormand Ind	28	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	7⅛	OSulivn .50b	5	7	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
	8⅝	Ouldr Sprt 1	6	9	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
	2⅝	OverhDr .32	8	30	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
	5⅝	OxidFst .30r	7	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	3⅝	Ozark Alrlin	25	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
P-Q								
	⅜	P&F Indust		10	1⅛	1	1	
	3⅛	Pac Cst Prp		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
	5½	PGRd pf1.25		33	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
	16	PG pfA 1.25		6	16⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
	14⅞	PG 4.8pf1.23		5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
	13½	PG 4.3pf1.09		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
	7½	PG 9.2pf2.32		4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
	5⅛	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	26½	25½	25½	
	9⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	24⅛	PG 7.8pf.96		1	25½	25½	25½	
23⅛	25⅛	PGE 8pf 2		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
10⅝	6⅛	P Holdg .34	6	15	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
64	54	PacLt pf4.50		z40	61¼	60½	61¼	+ 2⅛
16¼	13⅛	PNwTel 1.04	9	14	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
19	9⅛	PacSv L .28	3	11	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
20⅛	9⅞	Pall Corp	18	21	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ¾
9	2⅞	PaloFnl .05p	10	31	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	11	PaloM 1.76e	6	72	10⅝	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Pandt Bradf	9	9	5	4⅞	5	— ½
3⅛	2	Pantasote	19	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Park Ch .36	6	2	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
8	4⅜	Park El .24t	6	2	5	5	5	
13	4	Parkwy Dis	5	12	4½	4½	4½	
35	19⅛	Parsons .30e	17	51	28⅛	25½	25½	— 3⅛
6½	2⅛	Pat Fash .24	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
21⅛	10⅝	Patagonl Cp	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	PatPar Pap		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅛	6	PatoCG .20e	7	101	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10½	PeasE 1.19e		18	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ¾
2	1	PeaseEll wt		11	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
12¼	9⅝	Peel Elder	22	10	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Pemcor Inc	4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	PenEng .60b	5	16	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	PenRIE 1.10	9	21	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
5	1⅛	Penob Shoe		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅜	Pentron Ind	18	16	⅜	⅜	⅜	
29⅛	15⅛	PepBoys 1	5	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	Perini .20e	14	101	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	5	Permaner	10	21	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Pertec Corp	18	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9	3⅝	Phil LD .52r	6	53	8	7⅝	8	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Phoenix Sil		33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Pic n Pay St	7	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Pioner Plas	5	59	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Pioneer Sys	6	56	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	Pioneer Tex	7	402	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
65½	26	PitDMo 1.20	16	87	60	59⅛	56½	— 2⅛
7⅛	4⅛	PHWVT .57e	10	5	7	7	7	— ⅛
43⅝	30⅛	Pittway .60b	24	4	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	7½	PizzaCp Am	13	42	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	3⅛	Plant Ind	37	40	6⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
35⅛	30⅛	Plantronics	11	8	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
3⅛	1	Plaza Group	9	7	1	1	1	
6⅛	4⅛	PlyGem .23t	4	9	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	PNB MR wt		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	Pneumo Dy		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5½	1⅛	Poloron Pd		64	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
15	8⅛	Polychr .45t	6	20	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9½	6	Polymr .45l	8	z200	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Potter Inst		11	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Prairie Oil	31	15	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	12	Pratt Lmb 1	7	10	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Pratt Rd .25	6	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Prel Corp	2	35	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
33⅝	14⅛	PrenHall .84	14	34	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
23⅝	9⅛	PresRIB .88	32	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅛	Presley Cos	2	106	5⅛	3½	3⅛	
19⅛	8⅛	Preston .70	7	6	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
16⅛	6⅛	PrimMt .05e	7	35	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Proler Intl 1	4	25	20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
23⅛	13	PrpCT 1.83e	8	30	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— 1⅛
13⅛	9⅝	ProvGas .83	6	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
3⅛	2⅛	PrdR'E .24e	22	76	2⅛	2½	2½	
28	10	PrudBdg .24	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	PSA Inc wt		8	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Pulte Hmes	3	23	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
18⅛	5⅛	PuntaGrd Is	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		Purepac Lb	14	23	9	8½	8½	
69⅛	10	PutnmS .40a	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
R								
19⅛	14	Ranchrs Ex	20	35	18½	17½	17½	— ⅛
39⅛	23⅛	RanroO Can	93	44	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
24⅞	19½	Ransbrg .80	8	3	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
6⅝	3⅝	RapdAm wt		21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Rath Pack		14	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Ray Rearcs	15	20	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	RaymPr .40	8	6	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	RB Indust	6	13	4⅞	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Reading Ind	10	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	15½	RealEst 1.40	13	9	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ½
16	12⅛	RltInT 1.60e	8	25	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
23½	10⅝	Rlt RT 2.21e	7	13	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— 1
28⅛	16⅝	Recrion 1a	6	48	26⅝	23⅛	25½	— 1⅛
3¼	1⅛	Reeves Telc	8	3	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
17⅛	7⅛	RefrigTr .12	5	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
10⅛	7	ReitIFd .84e		23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12	9⅝	RemAr .80a	6	18	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	RepHous .16	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2	9-16	RepMtln wt		12	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
31	28⅛	RepNat NY	6	21	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
60⅛	42⅛	ReschCtl .08	35	103	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Reserve OG	19	376	10	9⅛	9	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Resistlix .30	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Resrtsintl A	8	37	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Rest Assoc		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	Rex Nor .14t		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	RH Med Svc	4	15	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	4⅝	Riblet Prod	3	65	6	5⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Richford In		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2	Richton .10e		34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Riker Maxs		34	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
⅞	⅛	Riker Mx pf		10	11-16	⅝	⅝	— 1-16
20⅝	7⅛	Riley Co	8	25	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
36⅛	20⅛	RioAlgm 1	9	9	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— 1⅛
16⅛	8⅛	RisdonM .36	5	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	RitFlnB .24	13	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅛	3⅛	Robino Lad	3	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
56⅝	19⅛	Robintech	14	144	28⅛	27	27	— 2⅛
6⅛	2	Roblin Ind	3	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Rockwy .80a	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
3	1	Rockw Naf		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25	15⅛	Rogers Corp	17	10	19½	19	19	— ½
8⅛	2⅛	Roland Intl	3	4	4	3⅛	4	
10⅛	6⅛	Rollins Intl	8	46	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Ronco Telep		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4	Rossmor Cp	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	Rossmor wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	16⅛	Rowan .14	22	100	41	38⅛	38⅛	— 1½
3⅛	2⅛	RoyBus .20e	5	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	2⅛	RoyBch Col	6	7	3	3	3	
8⅛	2⅛	RPS Prod	3	24	3	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	12	73	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Rudick pf.56		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Rusco Ind	12	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Russeks Inc	5	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Russell .40a	4	5	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	10½	RyanHo .15e	13	20	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2½	Ryersn Hay	71	24	3	2⅞	2⅞	
S-T-U								
45⅛	27⅝	SabRoy .44b	27	75	46½	45½	45½	+ ½
6½	2⅛	SaftranSy A	6	18	5⅛	5	5	
21⅛	10⅛	StJohnsT .62	4	11	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Salem Corp	13	6	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
30⅛	14⅛	Sambos 10e	22	339	20⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— 1¼
8	5⅛	S Carlo .83t	7	3	7⅛	7	7	
119	100	SDgo pf7.84		2	115⅛	114⅛	114⅛	— 1½
14½	12⅝	SDie G pf 1		2	13	13	13	— ⅛
12⅞	11⅛	SDie G pf.88		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
48	34⅛	San JW 2.06	8	5	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— 1⅛
5⅛	2½	Sargent Ind		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Saturn Alrw	4	10	5	5	5	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Saundr L .20	4	12	8⅛	8½	8½	
9½	7⅛	Schenut .40e	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	Schick Inc	2	16	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Sci Mgt .12e	7	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Scient Allan	12	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10	8	Scope Ind	13	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Scottex Cp		3	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
35⅛	11⅛	Scottys .05	17	23	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ScrivBog .32	5	5	8⅛	8½	8½	+ ⅛
24⅞	14⅛	Scurry Rain	105	42	21⅞	21	21	— ⅛
9	6⅛	SbdAlMil .30	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22	10¼	Sea Contain	7	37	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	9	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	½	Seaport Cp		2	¾	¾	¾	
7⅛	5	Seapri pf.56		z100	5	5	5	
9⅞	6⅛	Searsind .44	5	25	6	6	6	— ⅛
10	4⅛	Season All	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅞	SecMt 1.22e	7	85	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
2¾	½	SecMt In wt		16	¾	¾	¾	
15⅛	4⅛	Sec Plastics	4	31	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
12½	5⅛	Selas Cp .27	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Seligm Asso	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8¾	SelgLat .40b	4	3	10	10	10	
23½	8⅛	Semtec .481	11	21	15⅛	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	4½	SvcCp I .02e	5	19	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6	Servisco .30	4	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Servo Corp	9	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	8	Servoir .10r	6	6	8	7⅛	8	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	SGL In .10b	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24½	9⅛	Shawind .40	6	11	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	3⅛	ShellRes .06	6	21	4⅛	3⅝	4	— ⅛
27⅛	8	Shnandh Oil	40	28	15⅛	15	15	
23	13⅞	Shn O pf1.25		12	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ¼
35	12⅛	Sherwd Med	10	18	19½	19	19	
6½	3⅛	Shopwll .26e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	Showbot .60	4	13	10⅛	9⅞	10	
13	3½	ShulmTr En	27	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	SierrPac .12	2	24	11½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19½	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	15	3	9⅛	9	9	— ½
11⅛	7⅛	Sifco In .28a	5	6	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Sigma .37t	5	16	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
18⅛	4⅛	SikesCp .30	10	11	5	5	5	— ⅛
5	3	Simc St .22b	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Sim Sch .10e	8	84	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	Simplxl .37t	7	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅝	10⅛	Simplex Wir	13	66	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	Silkm SmRf	3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	Sky Ctv .48t	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	SMD Ind	5	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	3	Solitron .06		174	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Sonder Brdc	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Sorg Paper	5	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
38½	10⅛	Soundsn .40	5	z24	16	13⅛	10⅛	— 2⅛
19⅞	8⅛	SoestCa .80a	9	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	18⅛	SCEO pf1.56		z350	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
115½	109⅛	SCE pf8.96		1	110½	110½	110½	— ½
114⅛	107½	SCE pf8.70		6	109	109	109	— 1⅛
20⅞	18⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	SC 5.2pf 1.30		5	17	17	17	
15⅛	13⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14½	13⅛	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
93	46⅛	Sou Roy 1.20	47	92	90	88⅛	89	+ ½
24½	6	Specily Rest	4	45	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
7⅛	3	Spector Ind	12	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	3	Spelzmn Ind	3	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Spencer .22t	3	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅞	7⅛	Splentex .72	4	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14½	7⅛	SSP In .20e	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
18	10⅛	StdAllian .80	4	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14½	StdCoosaT 1	6	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5	1⅛	Std Dredge		25	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Std Metals		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25½	7½	StdMorA .42	5	26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3½	2	StdPac Corp	4	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17	Std Prod 1	3	5	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— 1⅛
44	31½	StThom .36a	5	10	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— 1⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Stange .20	15	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Stardust Inc	7	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	8	StarSmk .60	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	7	StorrHo .20	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7	StateSL .20h	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Stalham Ins	13	47	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Stelmet Inc	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	Stelber Ind	7	95	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	14⅛	Stepn Ch .28	8	12	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Sterl Electr	6	29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	3	SterlPre .28t	5	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	7	Sterndent	7	62	9⅛	8⅛	9	— ½
7⅛	2⅛	Stevcoknit	4	47	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	StopShop .90	5	23	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
18⅞	6⅛	STP Cp .60	6	111	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅛	Struth Wells	11	145	7⅛	6⅛	7	
2⅛	1	Summit Org	16	10	1⅛	1	1	
8⅛	4⅛	SunCityl .25	8	6	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
25	15½	Sun Elec .40	13	23	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Sunair .12e	6	9	5	5	5	
8⅛	4⅛	SupFdSv .20	6	x23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	4	Sup Ind Intl	4	23	4	4	4	
17½	7½	Sup Surg Mf	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9	3⅛	Susquhana		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	SuprMfg wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	2⅛	Synalloy	6	6	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
121¼	46¼	Syntex .40	38	819	120½	105½	105⅛	— 11⅛
32⅛	16	Sysco Cp .20	16	12	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2½	System Eng		59	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		14	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	5⅛	Techcl Oper	9	9	7⅛	7	7	— 1
3	1	Techcl Tape	7	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	6½	Tchnicolor	6	41	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	1½	Technitrol	13	8	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
30	23½	TejonRh .20	22	2	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Telefix 1.29t	5	17	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	⅛	Telex Cp wt		29	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Tenna Corp		9	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8	3⅛	Tenneco wt		76	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
6⅛	2⅛	Tensor Co	5	39	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
27⅛	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	22	111	22½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	11⅛	TesoroPr wt		595	29⅛	26⅛	27⅛	— 1
13⅛	3⅛	Texasint Co	23	1340	11	9⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Taxstar	4	28	4⅛	3⅞	4	
25⅛	10⅛	Textron wt		9	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	ThorMk .22t		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	Thrftml .05w	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	3	Tidwell .23p	13	5	3	3	3	
7⅛	4⅛	Tiffany .20	5	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11½	7½	Timple .20e	7	230	16⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ 4
9⅛	2⅛	Titmus Opt		33	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— 1
28⅛	23⅛	TMCM 1.69e		16	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	6⅛	Tokheim .35	12	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11½	3⅛	Tolchin Inst	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
109	100	TolEd pf8.32		z50	103½	101	103½	+ 3½
58	52	TolEd pf4.25		z450	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	7	ToppsG .20e	8	32	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10	6	TotalPet NA	8	101	7 7-16	7	7	— ⅛
20⅛	13½	Total pf.70		10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
8	3½	TownCnt .20	5	10	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Tracor Inc	5	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	TranLux .35	20	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	13-16	Trnsair .01e		13	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	⅞	TWA wt		984	1	⅞	⅞	
9¼	4⅛	Treadw .23t	5	5	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
9½	5	TriStMtr .12	6	14	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	TubosM .33e	6	5	2 7-16	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Tufico Corp	6	12	2⅛	2½	2½	
12½	4½	Turbodyne	26	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
28½	18⅛	Turnr C 1.20	6	10	19⅛	19½	19½	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	TwinFair In	5	29	7	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅞	Tyco Labs	9	110	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— 1
2⅛	1⅛	UIP Cp .02e	7	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	UnFinl .74t	4	1	8½	8½	8½	
25⅛	10	Uninvest .60	7	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27½	18⅛	UnaTr 2.38e	8	13	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2	Unam Tr wt		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4 3-16	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc	5	47	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	UnBrand wt		70	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	15⅛	UnCosF .39t	8	4	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	4½	Un Dollar St	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3	1⅛	Unit Foods	5	80	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	UnNat Corp		9	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
1½	¼	UnNatCp wt		10	⅜	¼	⅜	
1¼	½	Un Nat wt n		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11	9⅛	Un Nat pf.70		9	10	10	10	
19⅞	7	UnPDye .60	6	4	7⅛	7	7	
32⅛	25⅛	USBnT 2.37e	15	18	26⅛	24½	24⅛	— 1½
19⅛	6⅛	US Filt .10e	11	145	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	USLsR 1.78e	12	10	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	USLsg R wt		12	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	USNat Rsrc	4	32	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅛	US Radium	6	32	5	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	6½	US Reducin	4	13	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
14⅛	8⅛	US Rub .54a	8	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
29½	13½	Unitek Corp	12	15	18½	17½	17½	— 1⅛
31	16½	Unity Buy S	13	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Un Cont .04t		16	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
13	8	Univ Mar 4c	23	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Univ Resrcs		132	6⅞	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
13⅛	6½	Univ Sav .26	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	10⅛	UrisBldg wt		12	14	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅛	3½	URS Systms	7	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Utah Ids .40	25	3	10	10	10	
6⅛	4	UVInd wt		83	7⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
V								
7⅛	3⅛	Val DOr Ind	6	4	4	4	4	
20⅛	7⅛	ValleSt .95t	9	77	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	Valley Mial	11	9	4⅛	4	4	
25⅛	9½	Valmac .60	2	73	16	14⅛	15	— 1
6⅛	3⅛	Valspar .24	7	7	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5½	2⅛	ValueLin D		30	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
15⅛	8	VanDorn .28	6	27	8⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
5	2	Varo Inc	7	23	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
23	12⅛	Veecolns .24	8	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Verit Indust	5	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5¼	2⅛	Vernitron	16	48	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4	Vesely Co	9	6	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1	Viewlex		35	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Viking Genl	2	18	6⅛	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3¼	Vikoa Inc	44	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17¼	4	Vintage Ent	3	5	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	VLN Corp	4	73	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Vopiex .68	4	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	7	13	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
12⅞	10½	Vulcinc pf 1		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
W-Y-Z								
8⅛	4⅛	WabMag .10	9	23	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Wacknht .28	7	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
5⅛	2⅛	WadlEq .10e	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	WagnrEl .48	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6	Walnoco Oil	15	27	6 9-16	6	6⅛	— 7-16
17⅛	13½	WalcoN .40	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8⅛	3	Wards .10p	4	9	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
14	3⅛	WarC plC.05		47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
37	18⅛	WasPstB .40	7	20	20	19½	19½	— ⅛
16	12⅛	WashRl 1.20	15	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅛	Watsco Inc	9	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Weiman Co	4	10	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6½	3	Weld Tu Am	10	7	3	3	3	— ⅛
22¼	8⅛	WestChP .72	12	1	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Westals Pll		554	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Westby Fsh		11	1	⅞	1	
8½	4	Wesln Decal	26	54	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Wesln Finl	3	73	13½	12⅛	12⅛	— 1⅛
2⅛	¾	Wstrn Orbis		8	15-16	⅞	15-16	+ 1-16
5½	1⅛	WstPac I wt		8	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
15⅛	4⅛	Westran Ind	15	16	10¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11	8¼	Whippny .60	14	3	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6¼	Whitaker .34	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅞	2½	Whitehal Cp	5	27	2⅛	2½	2½	— ¼
19⅞	16½	Whiting 1.20	9	5	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
2¼	⅛	Whitakr wt		53	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2½	1	Wichita Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Willcx Gibb	5	25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	7⅛	Wmhous .30	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	WilshrO .20t	15	182	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	WilsonCo .80	6	11	12	12	12	
5⅞	3	WilsonBr .30	6	14	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Wilsn P .06p		2	2½	2½	2½	
10⅛	7¼	Winkjmn .40	4	8	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Winston Mil	4	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
16	3⅛	WolfHB .24	5	47	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Wolv Ind .32	5	7	5⅛	5½	5½	—
22	7½	Wood In .72t	9	8	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Work Wr .60	4	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	4½	Wrather Cp	37	93	4⅛	4½	4½	
1⅛	13-16	Wright Har		168	1 1-16	1	1-16	
10⅛	2⅛	WTV Air .10	6	30	3	3	3	
40⅛	13	WUI In .20e	8	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Wyle Labs	7	97	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
29⅞	8	Wynn Intl	5	72	10½	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	WymBan .44	8	27	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Wyomising	18	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	11⅛	Yates Ind	9	180	19⅛	17½	17⅛	— 1⅛
5½	3½	Zero Mfg	7	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8½	3⅛	ZimHom .24	11	2	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛

Eurodollars

Nov. 14, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
Fix	9 5/8	9 3/4	
[illegible]onth	9 5/16	9 7/16	—5/16
[illegible]ths	9 11/16	9 13/16	—3/16
[illegible]ths	9 1/2	9 5/8	+1/16
[illegible]ear	9 1/16	9 3/16	+1/8

European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices (in local currencies)

Amsterdam: [illegible] 62.40; [illegible] 106; [illegible] 310; [illegible] 71.20; [illegible] 179; [illegible] 36.50; [illegible] 262.50; [illegible] 79; [illegible] 161; [illegible] 65.10; [illegible] 77; [illegible] 36.70; [illegible] 211.30; [illegible] 147.20; [illegible] 94.60; [illegible] 123; [illegible] 334; [illegible] 152.

London: GtUnl (SKA) 0.22; Guinness 1.22; Hawker-Sidd 3.64; Hudson-Bay 10.50; ImpChem 2.29; Imps 0.81½; Mar&Spen 2.49; MetalBox 2.54; Nichols 0.60; Plessey 1.19; RandMines 2.23; Rank Org (A) 4.08; RoyalDutch 18.50; R.T.Z. 2.16; Shell 2.40; Thorn (A) 4.63; Tube Invest 3.49; Union Cor 2.20; Vickers 1.43; War L3½ 37.00; West Deep 7.96; West Drief 817½; West Hold £16⅛; West Mln 1.06; Woolworth 0.70½; ZCI 0.50½.

[illegible]ntinued on re[illegible]

Brussels: [illegible] 4,720; [illegible] 2,860; [illegible] 1,234; [illegible] 7,180; [illegible] 2,720; [illegible] 4,740; [illegible] 7,620; [illegible] 1,236; [illegible] 2,975; [illegible] 2,760; [illegible] 7,620.

Milan: [illegible] 1,929; Erba 15,250; Ercole Marelli 716; Fiat 2,048; Finsider 389; Generali 66,610; I.F.I. 5,620; Italcas 920.30; Italsider 820; LaRinas 299; Montedis 892.50; Olivetti 1,802; Pirelli 1,279; SniaVisco 2,558; Terni 196.

Frankfurt: [illegible] 106; [illegible] 150; [illegible] 112.80; [illegible] 177.50; [illegible] 76; [illegible] 301.50; [illegible] 120; [illegible] 247.50; [illegible] 194; [illegible] 99.50; [illegible] 49; [illegible] 341; [illegible] 219.50; [illegible] 80; [illegible] 51.50; [illegible] 159.50; [illegible] 228; [illegible] 107; [illegible] 105; [illegible] 138.80; [illegible] 400; [illegible] 227.80; [illegible] 59; [illegible] 126.20; [illegible] 713.80.

Paris: AirLiquide 272; Alimentaire 138; BSN 1,261; Carrefour 2,470; Cim.Lafarge 210; Citroën 70.50; Cie.Bancaire 547; CFP 289; CGE 431; Perodo 442; GerDanone 339.40; L'Oréal 2,457; Mach.Bull 57.25; Michelin 1,011; Moet Henn 1,263; Moulinex 5,840; Nickel 83.10; Paribas 288; PUK 142.40; Penarroya 64; Perrier 353; Peugeot 406.10; Rh.Poulenc 160.80; Saclior 95.10; St.Gobain 180; Suez 330.50; Télémécanique 977; Thomson 253.30; Usinor 116.50.

London: [illegible]n Cp 3.18; [illegible] 26.50; [illegible]ank 3.57; [illegible]Gr. 2.35; [illegible] 1.45; [illegible] 2.43; [illegible] 1.77; [illegible] 2.51; [illegible] 6.51½; [illegible] 5.46; [illegible] 0.22½; [illegible] 4.02; [illegible]Schw 0.61½; [illegible] 1.61; [illegible] 1.24; [illegible] 0.07; [illegible] 3.14; [illegible] 3.48; [illegible] 1.55; [illegible] 0.71; [illegible] 1.53; [illegible] 8.70; [illegible] 1.40; [illegible] .74; [illegible] 4.89.

Zurich: Alusuisse 2,195; B. Boveri 980; Ciba-Geigy 1,540; Cr Suisse 3,575; Fischer 940; HoffRocheb 131,500; Nestlé 3,920; Sandoz 3,130; Sté B.Suisse 3,430; Sulzer 3,175; U.B.Suisses 4,000.

Funds

[illegible] Nov. 14 [illegible]

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	Low
[illegible]am.	116.2	117.7	144.8	116.2
[illegible]	154.47	156.62	158.86	150.31
[illegible]rt	118.00	120.08	156.21	115.25
[illegible]30	408.8	408.5	509.8	408.8
[illegible]500	174.30	176.74	217.38	172.51
[illegible]	121.62	128.45	147.26	95.40
[illegible]	101.3	102.5	118.8	95.5
[illegible]	475.16	480.41	689.27	458.81
[illegible]int	282.37	283.62	422.48	280.02
[illegible]101	4472.75	4428.39	5359.74	4377.77
[illegible]	347.2	350.1	418.8	328.5

[illegible]ew. (o) old.

Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.

Nov. 14, 1973	Dec. '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74
[illegible]	869.88			
[illegible]	879	879	882	889
[illegible]	889	893	905	906
[illegible]	402.2			
[illegible]	407	407	407	407
[illegible]	412	415	417	422
[illegible]	4473.75			
[illegible]	4400	4400	4425	4425
[illegible]	4525	4525	4525	4575

[illegible]sterdam telex: 16102 nl.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Nov. 14, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly

- (w) Alexander Fund ... $9.52
- (d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. ... $9.00
- (w) Amitalia Fund ... $8.36
- AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:
- — (d) Globvalor ... SF67.50
- (w) Andreae Equity ... Can.$5.68
- (w) Apollo(Tempus)Iss.pr. ... SF102.31
- (i) Apollo Fund S.A. ... $89.78
- (w) Aries Fund ... $32.66
- (w) Asca Corporation ... DM11.99
- (w) Austral. Trust S.A. ... $9.50
- (w) Austral'n Selection Fd. ... $8.50
- AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:
- — (w) Fd of Austral.($)U.S. ... $2.90
- — (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling ... Aus.$2.79
- — (w) Prop. Bonds Aust. ... Aus.$1.30
- — (w) — — Int'l Ltd. ... Aus.$8.86
- BAER, Julius & Co.:
- — (d) Baerbond ... SF957.80
- — (d) Conbar ... SF930.30
- — (d) Grobar ... SF770.80
- — (d) Stockbar ... SF1,004.30
- BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:
- — (w) BtF Growth Fund ... $6.32
- — (w) BtF Japan Fund ... $10.88
- — (w) BtF Trust S.A. ... $10.89
- — (w) BtF Income Fund ... $9.72
- (w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l. ... $48.71
- (w) Browninvest ... $18.76
- (r) Cal. Land & Constr. ... $19.66
- (d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. ... Can.$15.83
- (d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. ... Can.$5.27
- CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
- — (w) Capital Int'l. ... $13.70
- — (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $11.42
- (d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF992
- (d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh. ... $117.30
- (i) Cleveland Offshore Fed ... $889.84
- (w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. ... $9.12
- (w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. ... $11.86
- (d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. ... $8.97
- (r) Convert. Sec.N.V. ... $802.57
- CREDIT SUISSE:
- — (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF95.75
- — (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF84.25
- CREDIT SUISSE:
- SWISS BANK CORP.:
- — (d) Europa-Valor ... SF158.75
- — (d) Intervalor ... SF98.00
- — (d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SF264.50
- (i) Crosby Fund S.A. ... $8.30
- (w) D.G.C. ... $57.14
- (d) Delta Invest. Fund ... $10.02
- (d) Delta Multifund ... $8.71
- (d) Daiwa Int'l Fund ... Yen 9,337
- DREYFUS GROUP:
- — (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $11.36
- — (w) Dr. Interct. Inv.Fd. ... $12.35
- — (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh. ... $10.03
- — (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem. ... —
- (w) Europe Obligations ... LF1,022
- (d) Euronion ... $48.43
- (d) Executive Fd of Canada ... $6.63
- FIDELITY:
- — (w) Fidelity Equitalia ... $11.91
- — (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $31.35
- — (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. ... $24.47
- — (d) Fidelity World Fd. ... $10.95
- (d) Fidecam ... BF1,117
- (d) Finance Union ... $9.87
- (w) First/Fund ... $13.38
- FIRST INVESTORS:
- — (w) American Trust ... $4.13
- — (w) Int'l Min. Petr. Fd. ... $9.64
- — (d) Dollar Fund ... $2.32*
- — (d) Fund of N.Y. ... $1.48*
- (d) First Nt'l City Fund ... $82.92
- (d) First Security Cap. Fd. ... $85.14
- (w) Fleming Fund S.A. ... $71.51
- (w) Fleming Japan Fund ... $21.18
- (w) Fonselex Issue Pr. ... SF2,531
- (d) Formula Selection Fd. ... SF106.37
- (d) Fonditalia ... $13.09
- (d) Fund of Nations ... $7.99
- (w) Future Australia Fd. ... Aus.$8.07
- G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
- — (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ... Berm.$32.69
- — (w) G T Dollar Fund ... Berm.$6.26
- (w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l. ... $8.40
- (w) Hansamann Holdgs. NV ... $5.379
- (w) Hedged Investors ... $11.193
- (i) H.O.I.T./Hobet ... $30.10
- (d) IOOFUND ... $11.89
- (w) INGROW ... $22.49
- (d) Interfix ... SF394.00
- (d) Interfund S.A. ... $12.89
- (d) Interitalia ... Lire9,082
- (w) Intermarket Fund ... $108.60
- (w) Int'l Income Fund ... $22.60
- (r) Int'l Invest. Network ... $10.45
- (r) Int'l Privilege Ltd. ... Can.$5.43
- (r) Invest. Atlantiques ... $49.18
- (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd.S.A. ... $11.48
- (d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $10.98
- (r) Japan Growth Fund ... $14.89
- (d) Japan Selection Fund ... $49.85
- (w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $14.07
- JARDINE FLEMING:
- — (r) Jardine East. Trust. ... $76.57
- — (r) Jardine Japan Fund. ... $43.36
- — (r) Jardine Selection NV ... $31.06
- (d) KB Income Fund ... LF1,712
- (w) Keyfund ... $7.81
- (w) Kleinwort Benson IntF. ... $11.61
- (w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F. ... $18.36
- (w) Leverage Cap Hold ... $32.29
- LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:
- ++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd ... LF502.50
- ++(w) L&B-T Income Fund ... LF506.00
- (w) Luxfund ... $23.18
- (d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $12.16
- (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $3.99
- (d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ... $7.16
- (w) N.A.M.F. ... $92.04
- (w) Nippon Fund ... $33.98
- (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ... $6.78
- (w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. ... $13.40
- (r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc ... $2.14
- (r) Pegasus Intern'l ... $7.84
- (d) Renta Fund ... LF2,019
- (d) Renta Capital Fund ... LF1,605
- (d) Rentinvest ... LF801
- SAFE GROUP:
- — (d) Safe Fund ... $7.47
- — (d) Safe Trust Fund ... $12.34
- — (d) Global Fund ... $5.93
- (w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF69.40
- (r) Senator Portfolio N.V. ... $4.90
- SEPRO:
- — (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $12.53
- SHARE GROUP:
- — (d) Share Int'l Fund ... $8.86
- — (d) Share Realty ... $14.08
- — (w) Shareholders Excal. ... $8.89
- — (d) Enterprise Fund ... $5.91
- — (d) Harbor Fund ... $7.67
- S.M.C. FUNDS:
- — (d) Chase Selection Fd. ... $9.85
- — (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF6.23
- — (d) I.T.F. ... $9.03
- (w) SMH Special Fund ... DM95.30
- SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
- — (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. ... SF1,465.00
- — (r) Securswiss ... SF1,218.00
- (w) Stanhope Transat. Fd. ... $12.65
- (w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd. ... $195.75
- (w) Star Fund ... $7.15
- (r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc. ... $7.42
- SWISS BANK CORP.:
- — (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF411.25
- — (d) Univ. Bond Select ... SF102.00
- — (d) Universal Fund ... SF113.09
- (r) Talent Global Fund ... $12.74
- (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.) ... $26.95
- (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV ... $36.93
- (w) Tokyo Valor ... $13.57
- (w) Transpacific Fund ... $17.19
- TYNDALL GROUP:
- ‡ (r) Overseas Fund ... $1.46
- ‡ (r) Do. Accumulation ... $1.71
- UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
- — (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ... SF54.50
- — (d) Bond Invest. ... SF93.00
- — (d) Convert-Invest. ... SF103.00
- — (d) Eurit Europ. Sh. ... SF159.00
- — (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ... SF112.50
- — (d) Globinvest ... SF87.50
- — (d) Pacific-Invest. ... SF88.50
- — (d) Rometac-Invest. ... SF484.00
- — (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. ... —
- — (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. ... SF179.00
- UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
- — (d) Atlanticfonds ... DM19.05
- — (d) Europafunds ... DM38.20
- — (d) Unifonds ... DM21.70
- — (d) Unirenta ... DM42.45
- — (d) Unispecial 1 ... DM58.50
- (w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. ... $3.21
- (d) U.S. Trust Invst. Fd. ... $16.45
- (w) Universal Sav. Equity ... Can.$8.28
- (w) Western Growth Fd. ... $8.24
- (w) Western Hedge Fund ... $1,488.94
- (w) West. Proprietary N.V. ... $1,869.15
- (d) World Equity Grth Fd. ... $516.31
- (w) Worldwide Special ... $39.07
- (w) Worldwide Securities ... $3,770.88

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — asked.

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U.S. $36.93
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $26.95
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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PEANUTS



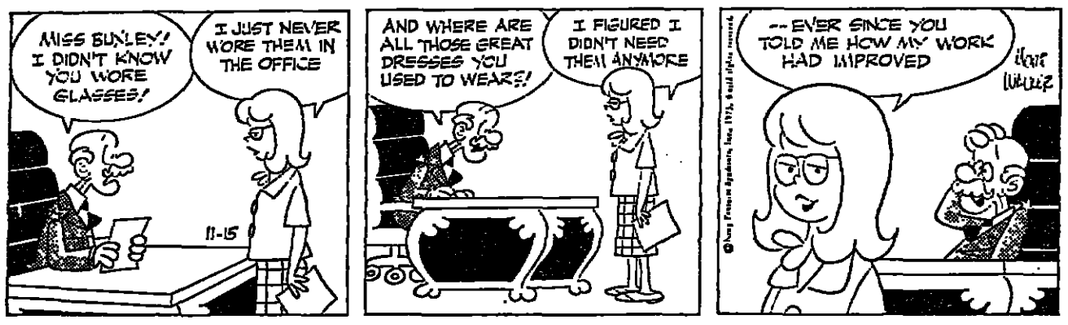
B.C.



LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



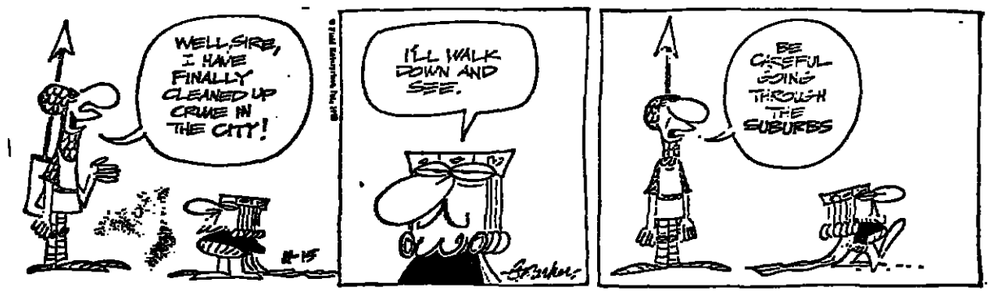
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The Flannery convention makes use of a two-diamond opening to show four spades and five hearts. It can be awkward.

On the diagramed deal it diverted the defense from the killing lead in the declarer's weakness and caused West to lead South's strongest suit. But this did not help.

South's response of two no-trump asked North to complete the picture of his distribution, and three clubs showed a three-card suit and consequently a 4-5-1-3 shape. South persevered to three no-trump, which would have failed by two tricks if West had made the normal lead of the heart jack. However, West was reluctant to lead hearts when he knew that five hearts would appear in the dummy.

As a singleton diamond was due to appear in the dummy, West might have been expected to lead that suit, but he reasoned that South would be prepared for diamonds, as indeed he was. After a diamond lead, East would have been put to the test: to beat the contract he would have had to shift to hearts, giving the declarer a trick with dummy's king.

But West's final choice was a club, which did the defense no good in the short run. It left South with a major problem. If he attacked diamonds, it was highly likely that the defense would shift to hearts effectively. So he made a reasonable try by leading to the spade nine. When this forced the king, he would have been home if West had held the heart ace. As he did not, West's shift to the heart jack led to a three-trick defeat.

In the replay, South was again in three no-trump, but the auction had given less away. Spades was an unbid suit, so West led the spade four, with disastrous results. East played the jack, and when South won he happily continued the suit to make his contract. He emerged with an unexpected overtrick, since East had to concede a trick in one of the red suits at the finish.

	NORTH (D)	
	♠ A732	
	♡ K7632	
	◇ 4	
	♣ AJ5	
WEST		EAST
♠ K54		♠ J86
♡ J1095		♡ AQ84
◇ 8732		◇ AK6
♣ 109		♣ 874
	SOUTH	
	♠ Q109	
	♡ —	
	◇ QJ1095	
	♣ KQ632	

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

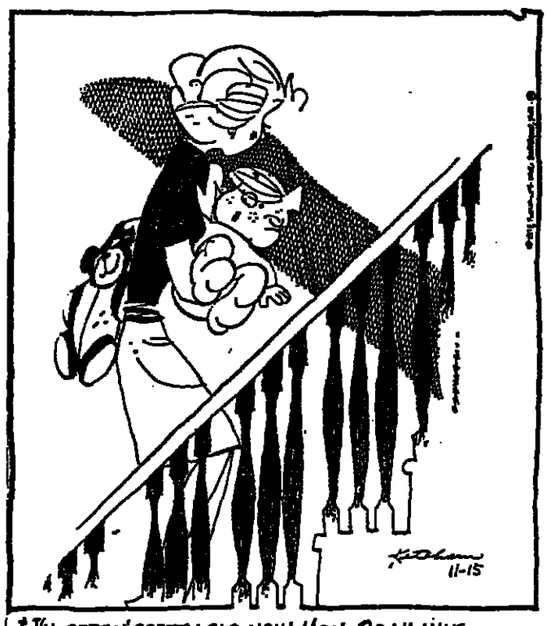
North	East	South	West
2♢	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3♣	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	O	P	S	E		A	M	O	S		B	A	B	A
A	A	R	O	N		R	A	M	A		F	L	A	N
S	H	A	R	D		T	E	E	M		C	O	R	A
T	U	T	T	U	T		S	L	A	C	K	E	N	S
			P	O	T	T	E	R	Y		S	S	S	
A	R	A	K		T	A	R	T	A	R	E			
B	E	R	I	B	E	R	I			T	I	L	D	A
M	U	S	H		M	U	M	P		I	L	L	E	G	A	L
S	P	O	I	L			C	O	U	S	C	O	U	S
		S	L	I	P	O	N	S		T	R	I	O	
S	R	S		E	D	U	C	A	T	E				
T	I	C	K	T	I	C	K		Y	U	M	Y	U	M
A	C	R	E		O	K	E	Y		R	O	U	S	E
S	H	U	L		M	E	R	E		U	L	C	E	R
H	E	M	P		E	R	S	T		S	T	A	R	S

DENNIS THE MENACE



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BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

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CHUGO

REEMB

HUMBAS

DITNIC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow.

Yesterday's Jumbles: OFTEN PRIZE THEORY LUNACY

Answer: *Only one side was recorded by the artist*—A PROFILE

BOOKS

DIVIDED SOUL

The Life of Gogol

By Henri Troyat. Translated from French by Nancy Amphoux. Doubleday. 489 pp. Illustrated. $12.95.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

WHEN this truly splendid biography of Nikolai Vasilyevich Gogol, the mordant Russian playwright and novelist of the early 19th century, was issued in France two years ago, it came out under the simple title of "Gogol." Apparently fearing that American readers would be ignorant of the man and his works, Henri Troyat's publishers here have devised a new title, one that seeks to emphasize the writer's presumed inner contradictions and thus to make him potentially more interesting or appealing. In the monkeying with the title, however, the effect is to impose on Gogol a disunity that he himself did not feel and one, moreover, that the Russian-born Mr. Troyat knows better than to argue for.

In any event, I suspect that most literate Americans are passingly familiar with Gogol, most of whose writings have been available in translation since the turn of the century ("Dead Souls" has been a *Modern Library* book) and whose chief play, "The Inspector General" (sometimes called "Government Inspector") is mounted every so often to fresh acclaim. And if some have escaped an acquaintance with Gogol, Mr. Troyat's book is the perfect occasion to remedy the omission.

With his Russian background and French sensibility, Mr. Troyat already practiced through his biographies of Tolstoi and Pushkin, illuminates the strange and fascinating vagaries of Gogol's life and demonstrates in the process that a writer's works do not necessarily have to fit the contours of his personality or his politics. Indeed, there was little in Gogol's personality that was admirable—a "sick, devious, tortured, vain, mendacious, outrageous little man," Mr. Troyat calls him; yet Gogol set in motion literary forces that nothing was able to stop, for his realism —"distorted, fantastic, satirical, funereal"—was the platform on which others built.

Born in the heart of the Ukraine in 1809, Gogol was the son of a moderately well-to-do landowner who lived on the labor of his serf. At school Gogol was indolent, graduating toward the bottom of his class and excelling only as a writer of high-flown verse and as an actor. Yet he went on to St. Petersburg, the imperial capital, supremely convinced that one day he would stun the whole world because it was the will of the Almighty.

The close mystical alliance that Gogol felt with Providence (the Orthodox Providence, of course) led him, toward the end of his life, into religious zealotry and into publishing a collection of indigestible and obsessive sermons in the form of letters that were intended to instruct the Russian people in moral and political virtue. These letters — "Selected Passages From Correspondence With Friends" — strike the modern eye as crabbed and obscurantist.

Certainly they seem a different Gogol from the author of such memorable stories as "The Overcoat," "The Nose" and "Taras Bulba" and of the masterpieces, "The Inspector General" and "Dead Souls." But the difference is less than one might wish, as Mr. Troyat spins out the writer's life, for Gogol from start to finish was a conservative, if not reactionary, defender of czardom, the concept of a special Russian "mission" in the world and of the Orthodox Church.

How can one reconcile this Gogol with the Gogol whose withering satire of czarist bureaucracy infused "The Inspector General"? Or how can one square the defender of serfdom with the man who wrote "Dead Souls," the story of a speculator who traversed Russia buying up the names of deceased serfs in order to palm them off as living creatures at the State Bank? The answer, according to Mr. Troyat, is fairly simple: Gogol the conservative deplored the laxity into which bureaucracy had fallen and the greed for money that characterized most serf-owners. It is important to understand, Mr. Troyat says, that none of the serf-owners in "Dead Souls" questioned the system, nor did Gogol.

In Mr. Troyat's felicitous words, "Gogol longs to paint angels but can draw nothing but swine; Gogol is a staunch conservative but cannot help giving a subversive twist to everything he writes. He is an architect with the heart of a demolition foreman; and he knows it, and it makes him miserable." But the regeneration of his contemporaries was his overriding purpose. That he undermined the very institutions he wanted to uphold was his crowning irony for in looking backward he inspired Russians to move forward.

In recounting the multiple irrationalities of Gogol's life, not the least of which was his tendency to be nasty or unfeeling to the friends on whose largesse he was always living, Mr. Troyat triumphs as a witty and skeptical biographer. As in his "Tolstoi," Mr. Troyat is content to let the record speak for itself, to sketch Gogol's brief but hectic 43 years by giving us Gogol plain.

In short, this is a model biography (and one unworthy of its sloppy typographical errors); but it should induce its readers to make haste to enjoy and appreciate one of the greatest of modern writers.

Mr. Whitman is a member of The New York Times staff.

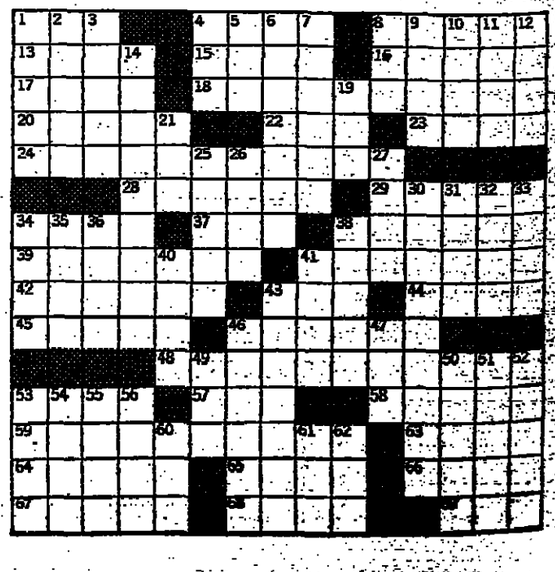
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Mouths
4 Kind of door
8 Harden: Var.
13 Climber's concern
15 Ready
16 Frozen
17 Eastern ruler
18 It awaits the worrier
20 Bedouin, for one
22 Le Gallienne
23 Son of Judah
24 Influence on Newton's apple
28 Ferments
29 Haunting
34 Quick attempt
37 Kind of glass
38 Pacific capital
39 Baseball trios
41 Throat soothers
42 Restless
43 Cooler
44 Balance
45 Alighieri
46 Mexican state
48 "Easter Parade" outlet
53 Eight: Prefix
57 Set in opposition
58 Alpine region: Var.
59 Plush transportation
63 Not final, in law
64 India's dollar
65 Ill-natured
66 General speed
67 Wield
68 Soccer name
69 Word with tee

DOWN

1 Jungle swinger
2 Office-cooler specialty
3 Soul
4 Follower of uno, due
5 Inlet
6 "—— girl is like . . ."
7 Elvis the ——
8 Cake ingredient
9 Roman emperor
10 —— Bator
11 ——Ridge
12 Earliest site
14 Server
19 Bantu language
21 Six-shooter, to a gambler
25 Delectable
26 Reptiles
27 Kind of miss
30 News-photo plate
31 Agitate
32 French islands
33 Direction
34 Potato
35 Sandwich staple
36 Solar disk
38 Estate feature
40 One on drugs
41 Gashouse, for one
43 Film-making measure
46 Arouse
47 Ship stowaway
49 Select
50 Heep
51 Girl of W. W. II song
52 Typewriter type
53 Violent one
54 Basic point
55 Item often broken
56 Completed
60 Still
61 "—— be seeing you"
62 U. S. humorist



هكذا من الأصل

In Baseball's American League

ackson Named Most Valuable Player



Reggie Jackson

By Michael Strauss

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Reggie Jackson of the Oakland A's was voted unanimously the American League's Most Valuable Player of 1973 yesterday by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

"I'm not necessarily surprised at the award," the slugger said in Oakland, "but I'm astonished I was named first on all of the ballots. I didn't think anyone could be that valuable."

In receiving 24 first-place votes (two writers from each of the 12 league cities voted), Jackson became only the sixth player in the 52 years of the award to make the sweep. The others were Hank Greenberg (1935), Al Rosen (1953), Mickey Mantle (1956), Frank Robinson (1966), and Dennis McLain (1968).

Jackson, who batted .293 during the regular season and led the league in home runs and runs batted in with 32 and 117, respectively, emerged with a total of 336 points. The closest to him was Jim Palmer, who last week was picked as the Cy Young Award winner. The Baltimore pitcher received 172 points.

Third in the voting, in which 35 players were named, was Amos Otis. The Kansas City outfielder had 112 points. Then came Rod Carew, Minnesota second-baseman; John Hiller, Detroit reliever, and Sal Bando, Oakland third-baseman, each with 83.

Outvoted by a huge margin, but not forgotten, was Dick Allen, the Chicago White Sox slugger, last year's winner. This time he barely got into the picture, receiving only one 10th-place vote. He missed more than half the season because of a broken leg.

'Exciting Moment'

"It's a culmination of things that makes this my most exciting moment," Jackson said. "It's icing on the cake—to be on the team that wins the world championship two years in a row, to be named the most valuable player in the World Series and then to have this happen.

"After all, I have not hit .300 yet. I have not hit more than 50 home runs a season and I have not stolen 40 bases. There are lots of things I can do in the game that I haven't done. Until I do them, I will be short-changing myself, the fans, the owners, the team and everyone else. I would like to be the best."

Jackson missed the 1972 World Series after injuring his leg stealing home with the decisive run in the final playoff game. Just before this year's playoffs, he received a death threat, which caused him to acquire a bodyguard. Nevertheless, he played.

The 27-year-old, left-handed hitter showed no hesitancy in disclosing his feelings about his worth to the A's. He said that he and Jim (Catfish) Hunter, the ace pitcher, should become Oakland's first players to make $100,000.

He hinted that he would like a one-year contract in the area of $150,000, which was believed to be double the figure he and Hunter commanded during the recent season.

THE VOTE

	Points
Reggie Jackson, Oak.	336
Jim Palmer, Balt.	172
Amos Otis, K.C.	112
Rob Carew, Minn.	83
John Hiller, Det.	83
Sal Bando, Oak.	83
John Mayberry, K.C.	76
Dave May, Milw.	65
Bobby Murcer, N.Y.	53
Tommy Davis, Balt.	47
Jim Hunter, Oak.	47
Thurman Munson, N.Y.	43
Tommy Harper, Boston	33
George Scott, Milw.	25



Associated Press.

WELL ARMED—Britain's Joe Bugner, left, European heavyweight champion, lands a left to the head of American Mac Foster in their bout at Wembley. Bugner triumphed.

Bugner Wins But Showing Is Lackluster

Briton Beats Foster, McAlinden Triumphs

LONDON, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—Joe Bugner, Britain's European heavyweight boxing champion, scored an unspectacular 10-round decision over low-ranked American Mac Foster at Wembley Pool last night.

Bugner won by 100 points to 96-1/2, according to the scorecard of referee Harry Gibbs. But the Briton was unable to score the knockout he needs to move up in the heavyweight ranks.

Bugner kept his left jabs dancing off the Californian's head and his combination punches worked smoothly. But he never had enough power to put the badly outclassed Foster on the canvas.

The fight produced no knockdowns and, throughout the last five rounds, the crowd yelled for more action as Foster kept holding and leaning into Bugner.

Only in the ninth round did Bugner look worthy of being ranked among the top 10 in the world when he twice drove Foster into the corner of the ring.

It was Foster's fourth defeat against 28 victories, but most of those defeats have come in the last two years and he looks spent as a heavyweight. Foster had an eight-pound weight advantage, coming in at 231 pounds, Bugner weighed 223.

Bugner now can be expected to turn his sights back to Britain and Europe. His next match could be a British heavyweight title challenge against champion Danny McAlinden.

McAlinden, making only his second ring appearance this year, scored a dramatic victory over Tony Ventura last night stopping the American heavyweight after only one minute 45 seconds of the first of 10 scheduled rounds.

McAlinden pounded Ventura to the canvas in a barnstorming start and, though the American rose at the count of eight, he was unable to defend himself under a barrage of blows and referee Roland Dakin stopped the contest.

Earlier last night, Chris Finnegan, the former British, European and Commonwealth light-heavyweight champion, outpointed Mike Quarry over 10 rounds.

vestia Says Russia Ouster uld Lead to Soccer Split

SCOW, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—overnment newspaper Izves- warned tonight that the Union's exclusion from the Cup for refusing to play in could lead to a split in the ational Football Federation. warning came in a report Izvestia's correspondent in o, detailing massacres al- to have taken place in the m in Santiago, the Chilean following the military there in September.

FA has the high and honor- mission of doing everything le to assist the develop- ment of football on an international scale, and to support the spirit of comradeship between the sportsmen of various countries," Izvestia said.

"Certain leaders of FIFA, however, guided by considerations which are far from objective evaluations of the real state of affairs, forget about this fact, which could lead to a split in FIFA on the eve of the World Cup and the FIFA Congress."

In London, meanwhile, Sir Stanley Rous, president of FIFA, said today that he will not call an emergency meeting of his executive to reconsider the elimination of the Soviet Union from the World Cup.

"It isn't FIFA that has put the Russians out of the World Cup. They have put themselves out."

Rous was commenting on calls from East European soccer officials for an extraordinary meeting of the FIFA executive to reinstate the Russians, who were ruled out of the competition because they refused to go to Chile for the second leg of a qualifying round playoff.

NHL Standings

EAST	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
.....	10	4	1	21	68	45
.....	8	4	2	18	41	32
.....	8	5	1	17	47	46
.....	6	5	4	16	52	38
angers ...	5	6	3	13	45	37
er	5	7	1	11	33	42
landers...	2	5	7	11	31	43
.....	4	9	1	9	43	63
WEST						
phia	10	5	0	20	46	32
.....	7	3	4	18	40	32
.....	6	4	5	15	36	33
ds	6	5	3	15	40	38
gh	5	6	3	13	37	36
eles	5	8	2	12	37	49
ta	2	7	6	10	38	57
ia	4	9	1	9	34	56

Tuesday's Games

urgh 5, Minnesota 2 (MacDonald x, McDonough; Grant, Gibbs).
ours 6, Vancouver 1 (Unger 2, B. Plager, Kelly; Korab).

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

ouver 5, Winnipeg 3 (Gellard, Adair, O'Donoghue, St. Sauveur; Bordeleau, Trapp).
nton 4, Los Angeles 0 (Climie 2, ie, Hamilton)
ton 5, Minnesota 2 (Taylor, 2, Hughes, Hall; Connelly 2).
land 5, Chicago 2 (Jarrett 2, n, Wiste, Pinder; Palement, rom).

S. Africa Rules To Hold Cycling

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 14 (Reuters).—The South African government has given permission for a racially mixed international cycling contest to be held in Pretoria in April.

At the same time, it has rejected an application by a multiracial cricket club to take a team to Rhodesia.

NFL Players Reportedly on Pep Pills

By William Gildea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (WP).—For years, National Football League teams dispensed drugs to players—a practice that has stopped. But a significant number of NFL players still obtain amphetamines on their own and use them before ball games, according to George Burman of the Washington Redskins.

Burman estimates that one-third of the Redskin players use amphetamines to help charge themselves up before games and adds that he believes from experience the figure to be about the same throughout the league, the Redskins being no different than any other group of players.

"When I say 13, that's an estimate," Burman said when asked how he arrived at the figure of one-third of the Redskin players. "I couldn't give you an accurate minimum, other than myself as one. I don't know on a week-to-week basis. It's a private thing. Nobody gets out in the middle of the room and throws them up like circus peanuts and catches them and says, 'There goes one down.'

"I'm saying that, based on my experience, in conversations with players and other indications, 13 is the kind of number that is accurate."

Still Use Them

He said that the use of amphetamines is "an age-related thing," that veteran players who have used them over the years continue to use them.

"You get a doctor to write a prescription or have your wife get a prescription," Burman said. "Those are traditional ways." Burman, the Redskins' alternate player-representative, said he has taken them regularly from his second year in the league, 1965, through last season. He has been inactive this season.

"I was very naive my first year," he said. "It wasn't until my second year that I knew what they were. I zinged off the first time I took them." He added that he was undecided whether he would take them this season if he were playing. "I don't know what I'd do if I were reactivated now," he said.

Burman says that the number of players using amphetamines was higher in his earlier years, especially on the Chicago Bears, where he broke in, and also later when he played for the Los Angeles Rams.

"The league has gone 180 degrees on the subject," he said.

"They used to provide stimulants through the club doctor and trainer. Now they will not be involved in any way in the use of stimulants. Amphetamines were available my first three years on the Rams but not my last two and not my three years with the Redskins."

Burman says that amphetamines "are not going to get you mentally excited about a football game. That's something I've found out. If I was 'flat,' there was nothing I could do about it. The general feeling of players is that it helps you to play a 60-minute game without getting tired: that it helps your physical endurance, as opposed to artificially generated enthusiasm."

Far from indicting anyone, Burman said he was merely answering an inquiry as truthfully as he could. "I think players put themselves in a bind putting out the type of stuff that we all go to church every Sunday and spend all our free time helping and loving everybody," he said.

Individual Matter

"I've known many football players and the Redskin organization tends to be a lot better than most I've known. But we're human beings. I feel being honest in the long run has to be beneficial."

The 30-year-old Burman, who received a doctorate in economics from the University of Chicago this year, said it is his view that the use of amphetamines, as well as marijuana, is an individual matter.

"It's anybody's right, as far as I'm concerned," he said. "I think there are certain areas of human life you don't legislate and that's one of them. That's how I feel generally. As far as athletes go, again I think it's a personal matter.

"That doesn't mean I'm going out and recommending them. I'm not. I don't know what effect they would have on anybody else. All I'm saying is they exist and it's an individual thing. I have definite feelings about legislating morality."

To Burman, taking amphetamines has been part of professional football, part of preparing for a game. Though players rarely talk about it among themselves, he says, and almost never publicly, pills have long been used in the game—and still are.

Bowl-Game Verdicts Almost All In

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Houston and Tulane were lined up for the Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl, Texas Tech appeared headed for the Gator Bowl against Tennessee and the Sun Bowl seemed to have a Missouri-Auburn matchup in the works.

These probable bowl matchups left only the Liberty Bowl, the Peach Bowl and the visiting team to the Fiesta Bowl as the major bowls undecided. Alabama and Notre Dame will meet in the Sugar Bowl, LSU appears ready to meet Penn State in the Orange Bowl, Texas will probably face Nebraska in the Cotton Bowl and the Rose Bowl is a locked-in affair that will feature the winner of the Southern Cal-UCLA contest against the winner of the Ohio State-Michigan game.

The winner of the Western Athletic Conference is the host team in the Fiesta Bowl.

Both Houston and Tulane announced last night their teams had decided to accept an invitation to the Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl. Such an invitation will be officially tendered next Saturday.

The 14th-ranked Cougars and 19th-rated Green Wave each have lost one game this year and, while Houston should finish out the season without another blemish, Tulane has yet to play powerful LSU.

Texas Tech coach Jim Carlen said that his club had taken a vote after last Saturday's victory over TCU on whether or not to attend a bowl. Not surprisingly, the vote passed handily.

"We have our preference," said Carlen, whose Red Raiders are 8-1, "but we can't say what it is until Saturday."

That preference, however, was believed to be Jacksonville's Gator Bowl, where the Raiders would meet Tennessee (6-2).

Missouri and Auburn were the likely choices for the Sun Bowl, which usually tries to obtain a Southwest Conference club for the host role in the bowl.

Texas A&M had been hoping for an invitation to the Sun Bowl.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	10	3	.769	—
New York	9	7	.532	2 1/2
Buffalo	7	10	.375	5
Philadelphia	4	10	.308	6 1/2
Central Division				
Atlanta	9	7	.563	—
Capital	7	6	.538	1/2
Houston	5	11	.313	4
Cleveland	4	13	.235	5 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	15	1	.938	—
Chicago	13	3	.813	2
Detroit	9	6	.600	5 1/2
KC-Omaha	5	10	.333	9 1/2
Pacific Division				
Golden State	8	5	.615	—
Los Angeles	9	6	.600	—
Portland	7	6	.538	1
Seattle	5	13	.278	5 1/2
Phoenix	3	12	.200	6

Tuesday's Games

New York 104, Seattle 102 (Frazier 26, Bradley 22; Haywood 25, Brisker 20).
Golden State 123, Cleveland 115 (Barry 43, Russell 25; Carr 23, Smith 18).
Phoenix 116, Chicago 106 (Scott 28, Van Arsdale 22; Love 32, Vanlier 24).
Milwaukee 108, Portland 100 (Allen 29, Jabbar 21; Petrie 23, Wicks 19).
Buffalo 121, Atlanta 114 (McAdoo 31, McMillian 25; Arnvich 31, Hudson 24).
Houston 97, Philadelphia 83 (Tomjanovich 27, Marin 16, Smith 16; Arsdale 17, Mix 14, Carter 14, Kimball 14).

ABA Standings

EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kentucky	12	2	.857	—
Carolina	12	5	.706	1 1/2
New York	6	10	.375	7
Memphis	5	10	.333	7 1/2
Virginia	4	9	.308	7 1/2
WEST				
Utah	9	6	.571	—
Denver	8	6	.571	—
Indiana	7	8	.467	1 1/2
San Antonio	8	11	.421	2 1/2
San Diego	6	9	.400	2 1/2

Tuesday's Games

New York 108, Memphis 92 (Irving 37, Williamson 25; Thompson 20, Finch 13).
Denver 127, Indiana 109 (Simpson 29, Long 22; McGinnis 38, Freeman 23).

Top Grid Teams In College Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (UPI).—The United Press International's board of coaches major college football ratings, with records and number of first-place votes in parentheses, follows:

(Ninth Week)

Team	Points
1. Ohio State (8-0) (23)	335
2. Alabama (8-0) (9)	310
3. Oklahoma (7-0-1) (3)	261
4. Michigan (8-0)	246
5. Notre Dame (8-0) (1)	127
6. Penn State (8-0)	171
7. LSU (8-0)	146
8. UCLA (8-1)	100
9. Southern Cal. (7-1-1)	62
10. Nebraska (7-1-1)	33
11. Texas (6-2)	17
12. Texas Tech (8-1)	14
13. Arizona State (8-1)	13
14. Houston (8-1)	8
15. Missouri (7-2)	5
16. Miami (O) (8-0)	4
17 (Tie) Arizona (8-1)	3
Kansas (6-2-1)	3
19. (Tie) Tulane (7-1)	2
Tennessee (6-2)	2

Pro Scouts Gloomy on Football Crop

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—Pro football scouts, who drooled over last season's rich crop of college seniors, are calling this year's harvest the leanest in a long time.

"It's the worst year in my memory, and I pride myself on my memory," Gil Brandt, the director of personnel for the Dallas Cowboys, said yesterday.

Pete Marasco, who had made a successful pastime of studying pro prospects, agreed: "It's definitely not as good as last year, particularly from an overall depth standpoint."

"They should award two Heisman Trophies next year and none for this year," quipped Beano Cook, the publicist for the American Broadcasting Co., which televised college games.

Scouts cite the absence of national Heisman Trophy hotshots like an O.J. Simpson, Jim Plunkett or Johnny Rodgers, as an example of the slim pickings.

Last year's draft has produced such pro stars as Chuck Foreman (Vikings), Isaac Curtis (Bengals), Billy Joe Dupree (Cowboys), John Hannah (Patriots), Jerry Sisemore and Charles Young (Eagles) and Ray Guy (Raiders).

"If you really want to give the Heisman Trophy to the guys who are having the best season," Marasco said, "you'd have to consider John Hicks, the offensive tackle from Ohio State, or even Tony Dorsett, the back at Pitt, who's only a freshman. But no offensive lineman or freshman is going to win it."

Marasco ruled out for the moment a significant trend toward the absence of good quarterbacks, wide receivers and defensive backs from this year's senior list. Brandt, however, believes definite trends have developed in the colleges that will affect the pros in the future.

"It's a new era in the colleges," said the Cowboys' talent scout, who could wind up with the No. 1 choice in next year's draft if the Houston Oilers finish with the worst record (Dallas owns Houston's first choice).

"Everybody has become option-type teams," Brandt continued. "There are something like 28 running backs who have been averaging over 100 yards a game in the colleges. That means more good running backs, but it eliminates quarterbacks and receivers mainly because people are not working on it as much."

Brandt said that the trend away from the drop-back passer also will cut down the emphasis on the pass-rushers and defensive backs.

"With everybody playing zones now," said Jim Lee Howell, the director of personnel for the New York Giants, "that also makes it tougher to find cornerbacks."

Brandt said that a recent computer survey by the Cowboys showed an overall talent shortage. Dallas annually runs a computer list of players it feels can make it in the pros. Last year, this list totaled 180; only 94 names showed up this year.

One element that could increase the potential of the demands for players like Ohio State's Hicks, David Jaynes, the strong-armed Kansas Quarterback, or J.V. Cain, the 6-foot-5-inch, 220-pound Colorado tight end, is the emergence of a new pro league.

"The players have gotten picky because they can afford to be choosy now," said one college coach. "But watch what happens if another league starts. The rookies they wouldn't give a second look at might be playing for them."

At Masters Tournament

Color Is Still a Factor in Augusta

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (NYT).—There was an couraging story the other day about this inads sport has been making into the policy of artheid in South Africa, where Arthur Ashe playing for the national tennis championship d Bob Foster is to defend the light-heavyeight championship of the world against outh Africa's white hope, Pierre Fourie.

Now, if sport could do as much in Augusta, a., it would be a comparable victory over gotry. Is it too early, now in November, to ope that a black American will be invited to ry in the Masters' 40th anniversary tourna- ent next April? Or too late?

Whenever it is mentioned that the Masters as never had a black player, the people who n the tournament explain that no black has er qualified under the rules. This is true. is also true that the Augusta National Club akes the rules and has often changed them. at over the years scores of players who had ot qualified on the links have been invited to mpete and did compete, and that none of ese was black. It is high time some were.

The story from Johannesburg mentioned that he government allowed mixed trials last year r the tennis Federation Cup held in Johanesburg and announced that South Africa ould field mixed teams for the Davis Cup, the World Cup in golf and the Olympic Games."

It is not Gary Player's fault that this has not appened yet with regard to the World Cup. his tournament, by the way, should not be nfused with that promotion now in progress Pinehurst, N.C. Gary has been after the nternational Golf Association to bring its obe-trotting clambake to his country, but the S. State Department has discouraged it, entaining some doubts about the welcome that ight be accorded to players from Nigeria, for ample.

Color Not a Factor

Color has never been a factor with the assoation, which tries to get the two best players om each country, or at least the two whom e galleries most want to see. Hugh Baiocchi, layer's partner in the 21st tournament next eek at Marbella, Spain, is white but Fred orcoran, the tournament director, says there a cross-handed swinger in South Africa who black and owns a victory over Gary. Corran would like to get him some year.

Chances are the champions who will defend e team and individual titles this year would regarded as nowhite in South Africa. They re Hsieh Min-nan and Lu Liang-huan of aiwan. In Corcoran's luggage when he took it for Spain were two red blazers far too small r his shoulders. The IGA always gussies up e winners in these official garments, but hen Taiwan's little guys won in Melbourne st year there were no jackets to fit them. lazers were made to measure later.

Jack Nicklaus and Johnny Miller, the Prossional Golfers Association and National Open hampions, represent the United States against 9 other nations. The size of the field reflects the growth of this tournament since its start with seven teams in 1953. This will be the first time around for Miller; Nicklaus has taken the individual trophy three times and played on five winning teams. At least one course he trod will never be the same.

That is St.-Nom-La-Bretèche, outside Paris, a comely swatch of real estate that had been the dairy farm of Louis XIV. The first hole there is a par 5 but no monster. On the first three rounds Nicklaus scored eagle, eagle, eagle on the hole. On the fourth round, in fog so dense he couldn't see his caddie, he had a birdie.

At Madrid Tourney

That was just 10 years ago. Two years later, the cup was contested in Spain for the first time, at Madrid's Club de Campo. (This year's site is down on the Mediterranean coast, the Club de Golf de Nueva Andalucia.) Nicklaus flew into Madrid the day before the tournament and had little time to play the course, chart landmarks and pace off yardage, as is his custom. Starting out the next day, he was short with his second shot and took a bogey on the first hole.

"Did you underclub yourself?" he was asked later.

He laughed. "I picked out the wrong tree," he said.

Player won that year in a walk, although after the third round he moaned that a twisted muscle in his neck had him in agony. Had he wrenched it making a shot? "No," he said, "just standing on my head doing a few exercises." His tone asked: "Doesn't everybody?"

Probably the players Corcoran remembers most warmly are the Indonesians who checked in for the 1959 championship in Melbourne. One had four clubs, the other five. They said that was all right, they would share the sticks. "No," Corcoran said. He bought each a 14-club set and tossed in two pairs of spiked shoes, a type of footgear they had never seen.

The World Cup goes to the team with the best aggregate score for 72 holes. When you're totaling eight 18-hole cards, you get into some fairly high numbers. The boys from Indonesia finished dead last, something like 200 strokes off the pace.

"What was the trouble?" Oscar Fraley of United Press International asked one of them.

"No practice," the man said. "I've been too busy giving lessons."

Foster Arrives for Bout

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 14 (UPI).—World light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster, who makes history Dec. 1 when he becomes the first black boxer to meet a white in the professional ring in South Africa, received a hero's welcome yesterday when he arrived for his second title bout against local champion Pierre Fourie.

A crowd of about 1,000—composed equally of blacks and whites—swarmed around the champion, cheering and clapping, at Jan Smuts Airport.

Villaflor to Defend

HONOLULU, Nov. 14 (UPI).—World junior lightweight champion Ben Villaflor of the Philippines will defend his title on Jan. 10 in Japan, according to the Boxing Enterprise Organization.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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VIENNA. French woman, work permit, Political Sciences, languages, seeks part time in Public Relations or International Firm. Write: Herald, Box 1,159, Bankgasse 8, Vienna 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN, 31, hard working, tri-lingual (English - French - Arabic). University diploma (English), long experience in commercial correspondence and translation, can type, enjoys human contacts, seeks post. Write to: Mr. Abbood, 14 Rue de l'Armorique, 75015 Paris.

FRENCH EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, fluent English, long administrative experience, seeks position Paris, U.S. or preferably English firm. Write: Box 27,117, Herald, Paris.

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INVALID LADY seeks young woman with nurse's aid certificate or some nursing experience. Fluent English essential, regular night duty. Tel.: Paris, 720-97-35, office hours.

WANTED AU-PAIR young girl, some English, for Minneapolis, minimum 1 yr. Trip paid, photo, resumé, references to: Mrs. Cooper, 5317 Woodlake Av., Edina, Minn. 55424.

INVALIDES: Jeune Fille au-pair, plein temps, pour un enfant de 2 ans 1/2. Belle chambre independante. Telephone: Paris, 551-06-95.

Art Buchwald

New Bundling Plan

WASHINGTON. — Everyone is coming up with new methods of helping during the energy crisis. Some ideas are nutty, but others are very practical and should be called to the attention of the government.

Prof. Heinrich Applebaum has been studying new methods of sharing heat and has just written a paper titled "Bundling and the Energy Crisis," which he presented to the Society of Thermostat Inspectors.



Buchwald

Applebaum told me after giving his report, "The place where we waste the most heat in our homes is in bed. America can no longer afford the luxury of having one person sleep in bed all by himself. If we can persuade people voluntarily to share their beds we could turn down the thermostats in our homes seven degrees."

"Would these people have to be married?" I asked.

"In normal times. I would say yes. But this is the biggest emergency our country has ever faced and I think people should be given waivers if they aren't married, at least until the crisis is over."

"Then you consider bedpooling as a major solution to the heating shortage?"

"Absolutely. We must make Americans feel unpatriotic if they go to bed alone. We must instill a new spirit of bundling in this country."

"It sounds great on paper," I said, "but suppose people refuse to share their beds with others?"

Applebaum pursed his lips. "Then the government will have to step in and take forceful measures. These could include putting a surtax on citizens who insist on sleeping alone. This tax would be so high that it would be very unprofitable to refuse to bundle with somebody else. We could also give tax deductions to those who are willing to pool their beds. For example, if Bob and Carol and Ted and Alice were willing to bundle together, they would get 10 percent off on their income taxes."

"What about people who *have* to sleep alone, such as policemen, doctors and newspaper reporters?"

"They would have special stickers put on their beds exempting them from the bundling laws. This sticker would be given only to people who could prove their work is so essential they cannot bundle up with anybody."

"How do you think the American people will take to forced bundling?"

"I think the American people will be willing to share their beds with others once Nixon explains it to them. Body heat is still the greatest resource this country has, and we can get through the winter providing everyone—and I mean everyone—cooperates with each other."

"Suppose you have a large empty bed and no one to bundle with? What do you do then?"

"We hope to set up bedpooling information centers all over the country. All you would have to do is call a number and we'll tell you who is looking for someone to share a bed. These centers would be open 24 hours a day."

"It sounds complicated," I said. "But I guess it's worth it."

Applebaum said, "It will work. To get the people to cooperate, we will have an advertising campaign on television."

"What will be your slogan?"

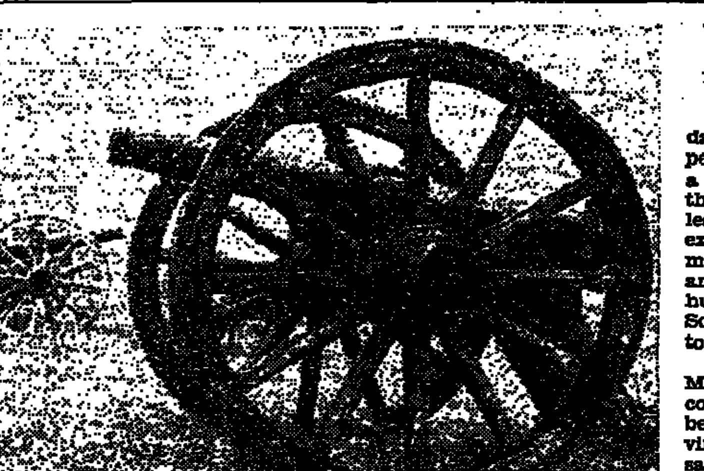
"Every time you share your bed this winter, something in an Arab sheikh dies."

Scientists Sift Colosseum Trash

ROME, Nov. 14 (UPI).—Archaeologists digging through the mud of an old sewer under the Colosseum said yesterday they have come up with a unique collection of ancient Roman trash.

It ranges from peach stones thrown away by spectators to a bear's skull, severed by a gladiator's sword. There were animal bones from carcasses fed to caged lions, and a cameo brooch apparently lost by a spectator.

"The study of the material we found in the sediment is particularly important," archaeologist Claudio Mocchegiani Carpano said. "It provides for the first time certain archaeological evidence about the life of the Colosseum up to the second half of the fourth century A.D."



Bonaparte guns, poised for action in the Brialmont "artillery range."

Supplying 'Arms' To the World

By Jan Sjöby

SINT-TRUIDEN, Belgium (IHT).—The Belgians, traditional tinkerers with sidearms and firearms, are clandestinely supplying the Canadians with artillery.

Not just any kind of artillery: The 300 guns on order from Canadian authorities are copies of the 17th-century muzzle loaders that used to form the teeth of the Britannic majesties' fortification systems along the St. Lawrence River.

A few years ago, the Canadians decided to restore some of the magnificent earthworks, for the benefit of history students, strollers and young lovers. The earth was there, all right, along with assorted masonry, but the guns were gone. The Canadians scouted around th. worlds, the new, the old and the third, but no traces of the original St. Lawrence guns could be found. They finally bumped into the Brialmont brothers in tiny Sint-Truiden in Belgium's Limbourg province (better known, perhaps, by its Walloon name, St. Trond).

The Brialmont Foundry, a classical small family enterprise, had depended heavily on orders for cast-iron potbellied stoves, for firewood, coal or anthracite. With the building boom of the fifties, the Belgians discovered central heating and the market for potbellies dropped drastically. The Brialmont brothers refused, for ethical reasons, to manufacture oil-burners. "Oil-burning stoves emit evil odors," explained Gérard, the elder brother. The Brialmonts faced a crisis.

Cannon Copies

In the late sixties, when doom loomed in Sint-Truiden, the Brialmonts found a lifesaver: Observing that their fellow countrymen like to adorn their front lawns with various nostalgic bric-à-brac—old oxcarts, rusting anchors or plaster gremlins carrying flower pots—they decided to cast reproductions of ancient cannon for backyard bastions, romantic lamp posts from gaslight days and replicas of street mailboxes from the early 1800s. With just a little imagination, they figured, and a somewhat larger quantity of money, a suburban or rural resident could turn a fairly modest dwelling into a stately mansion.

"We started in a small way," reported Mr. Brialmont. "My brother and I went off to the Porte de Hal arms museum in Brussels, got exact measures and profiles of three of their most spectacular cannon. We made the molds, cast the guns and signed on a master carpenter to make the elaborate carriages. Going was slow at first."

"Came the Canadians," said Mr. Brialmont, "and they have kept us fairly busy. Three hundred guns is a big order."

The word spread in the European community. Gaudy gremlins, mercifully buried, were replaced by an old Chantilly lamp post or a battery of naval artillery from the days of the Great Armada.

"By now," said Mr. Brialmont, "the EEC countries are our biggest customers. We have a standard line of some 40 artillery pieces, from the late Middle Ages to the late 1800s. Our lamp posts and our mailboxes are doing fine. We have added a lot more nostalgia to the line-cast-iron garden fountains from the days of the Forsythes, and gadgets that may scare or charm a houseguest."

Most Popular

Most popular among the guns, at least on the European market, are field artillery pieces from the Bonaparte period. "But," said Mr. Brialmont, "we aren't limited to a line actually. If you want a full-scale reproduction of a cannon, just send us detailed drawings. Our mold-makers and casters will do the rest."

On the premises the Brialmonts have built a museum-like showroom for their products. At the back of the foundry is an "artillery range," displaying the firepower of Sint-Truiden. The artillery range, just off the local railroad tracks, is stocked with deer and fowl.

Commuters on the train, reportedly, are awakened from time to time when Mr. Brialmont decides to test the artillery. He uses blanks, but the commuters don't know that. In the central courtyard, between the foundry and the office building, are guns, mailboxes and romantic street lights.

"Remarkable thing," commented a Brussels visitor to the Brialmont establishment. I recall a few years ago when they were building the underpass under the western boulevards, along the Brussels-Ixelles border. They were offering those fine old lamp posts free of charge, to anyone who cared to take them away. There were few takers, and workmen were busy with sledge hammers, mashing the lamp posts into pieces for easy truck loading and disposition. Now, a few years later, there is a live market for reproductions of those same lamp posts."

Only Blanks

"Most incredible," commented an American visitor, "people are willing to pay $600 and more—and air-freight charges—for a 350-pound gun that only fires blanks . . ."

"We *recommend* blanks," countered Mr. Brialmont. "The guns we manufacture *can* send a cannonball on its way. But a cannonball may be harmful to your neighbors and you never know, with those old-fashioned guns, if they are going to blow up in your face."

The Brialmont brothers have a new problem. With the oil crisis on, the orders for potbellied stoves have increased. Amateur gunners may have to be put on a waiting list. "We'll try to keep the Canadians happy," said Mr. Brialmont, "but we may have to put some manpower into keeping our fellow countrymen from shivering."

PEOPLE: *Actor Chuck Connors And East-West Détente*



Chuck Connors ...10 d...

Actor Chuck Connors said Tuesday that President Nixon had persuaded him not to postpone a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev. Brezhnev extended the invitation last summer at San Clemente where he and Connors exchanged bear hugs. Connors will leave for the Soviet Union Nov. 28 and expects to spend about 10 days there.

Connors paid a call on Nixon Monday and told him he had considered putting off the trip because of a film. Nixon convinced him to go now, Connors said, saying it would be "a small indication that the détente was working."

* * *

It happened in Sacramento. Gov. Ronald Reagan was posing for photographers for a Thanksgiving picture. He was supposed to carve a 30-pound turkey. He carved his right index finger instead. "Do governors get purple hearts?" he asked. "This was something I had to learn after I grew up, because when I was a kid we couldn't afford turkey." The injury was not serious.

* * *

Baseball star Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves and Billye Williams were married Monday in a private ceremony in Jamaica. Aaron, 39, who needs only one home run to tie Babe Ruth's career record of 714, met Mrs. Williams when he appeared on a TV show she co-hosts in Atlanta. She is the widow of the Rev. Samuel Williams, an Atlanta civil rights leader and has a 6-year-old daughter by that marriage. Aaron, who is divorced, has two sons and two daughters.

* * *

People reader Bruna Sarri of Rome points out that Col. Moamer Qadhafi was incorrectly quoted in the IHT (Nov. 8) as saying: "Women are weak in battle—have you ever seen a pregnant woman attacked by a parachutist?" This, on the occasion of his winning the "anti-feminist-of-the-month" award dolled out by Italy's new feminist magazine, Effe. What Effe actually said, reports Ms. Sarri, is: "Have you ever seen a pregnant woman *attached* to a parachute?" "Neither makes any sense, but at least let's allow Col. Qadhafi to hang himself on his own words." Fair enough. But assuming that Effe was citing the Qadhafi speech in Cairo (Ju[l]... what he said was that a wom[an's] place was in the home be[cause] certain "biological defects" h[andi]capped her professionally. I[n an]swer to angry shouts from [an] audience of women that "[we] are not defects," Qadhafi re[plied] "In that case no one should [com]plain if we ask pregnant w[omen] to parachute."

* * *

Author Henry Miller, 8[.] recovering from an arterial [...] at his Los Angeles home. [...] surgery on his leg to corr[ect a] circulatory problem was don[e last] month. "He is now being trea[ted at] home," said his doctor, "and [there] is no present cause for al[arm]."

* * *

Actress Elizabeth Taylor, [...] in the Scripps Clinic and [Re]search Foundation at La [Jolla,] Calif., for an annual checku[p].

* * *

For many years one of A[mer]ica's leading benefactors of [...] dance, Rebeka Harkness, 58, [has] resisted any impulses to d[ance] on stage herself. All that [will] change Nov. 29 when she m[akes] her debut at New York [City] Center. She will dance a Spa[nish] piece, "Seguiriya," choreograp[hed] by Robert Lorca, who will be [her] partner. Mrs. Harkness, art[istic] director of the Harkness Bal[let], was persuaded to perform in [a] benefit performance for one [of] her favorite organizations, t[he] Alvin Ailey Dance Theater.

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